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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

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SINN FEIN REJECTS PREMIER'S PROPOSALS.

DAIL EIREANN READY TO APPOINT PLENIPOTENTIARIES.

NEUTRAL AND IMPARTIAL ARBITRATOR.

LONDON, September 4.

The Irish reply rejects the Government's proposals on the ground that they do not offer dominion status. It says that rejection is irrevocable but Sinn Fein is ready immediately to appoint plenipotentiaries on the basis of the principle of government by consent of the governed.

LATER.

Mr. De Valera's reply to Mr. Lloyd George's letter of August 26 says that the Irish, too, are convinced that it is essential some definite and immediate progress should be made towards a basis on which further negotiations can usefully proceed. It describes the historical references in Mr. Lloyd George's last communication as fallacious and says that the essential data of the problem are as follows :—

The people of Ireland, acknowledging no voluntary union with Great Britain and claiming as fundamental and natural the right to choose freely for themselves the path they shall take to realise their national destiny, have by an overwhelming majority declared for todependence and established a republic.

REJECTION IRREVOCABLE.

Great Britain on the other hand acts as though Ireland were bound to her by a contract of union that forbade separation. The circumstances of the supposed contract are notorious, yet on the theory of its validity the British Government and Parliament claim to rule and legislate for Ireland. even to the point of partitioning Irish territory against the will of the Irish people and the killing or casting into prison of every Irish citizen refusing to give allegiance.

The British Government's proposals are based fundamentally on the latter premises. The Irish have rejected Mr. Lloyd George's proposals and that rejection is irrevocable. The proposals were not an invitation to Ireland to enter a free and willing partnership with the free nations of the British commonwealth.

The proposals were an invitation to Ireland to enter under conditions determining a status definitely inferior to the status of these free states. The Dominions are all guaranteed against the domination of the major state not only by acknowledged constitutional rights giving them equality of status with Geat Britain and absolute freedom from the control of the British Parliament and Government but by thousands of miles separating them from Great Britain. Ireland would have the guarantees neither of distance nor right. The conditions sought to be imposed would divide her into two artificial states, each destructive of the other's influence in any common council and both subject to the military, naval, and economic control of the British Government.

CAN ONLY RESIST FORCE.

The Irish are willing that a neutral and impartial arbitrator should judge between the diametrically opposed interpretations of history and the fact of geographical propinquity held by the British Government and the Irish. If the British Government refuse and threaten to give effect to their view forcibly, the Irish can only resist. Force will not solve the problem. It will never secure victory over reason and right. Threats of force must be set aside from the beginning as well as during the actual conduct of negotiations. The respective plenipotentiaries must meet untrammelled by any conditions except facts themselves, and must be prepared to reconcile subsequent differences, not be appeals to force covert or open but by reference to some guiding principle on which there is common agreement.

The Irish propose the principle of government by the consent of the governed. It is a simple expression of test to which any proposed solution must respond if it is to prove adequate. On this basis only the Irish see a hope of reconciling "considerations which must govern the attitude" of Britain's representatives with considerations that must govern attitude of Ireland's representatives, and on this basis the Irish are ready immediately to appoint plenipotentiaries.

AUTOMOBILE GRAND PRIX

FRENCHMAN ESTABLISHES A WORLD'S RECORD.

BRESCIA, September 4.

The Automobile Grand Prix, the length of the course 30 times, over a lap of 17 kilometres 400 metres long, was won by a Frenchman named Goux on a Ballot machine in three hours 35 minutes nine seconds, at an average speed of 144¾ kilometres per hour, a world's record. The second was also a Frenchman, named Chassagne, and the third an Italian named Wagner who was close up. During the race Bordino covered the seventh at a lap speed of 155 kilometres an hour.

800-MILE CYCLE RACE.

PARIS, September 4.

A cycle race from Paris to Brest and return, a distance of 800 miles was won by a Belgian named Mottiat, in 55 hours, seven minutes, eight seconds. A Frenchman named Christophe was second with 55½ hours.

INDIAN FLOUR EMBARGO.

RAPID RISE IN PRICE OF FOODSTUFFS.

SIMLA, September 4.

Owing to the rapid rise in the price of foodstuffs, especially wheat, the Government of India has decided to continue the prohibition of the export of wheat and flour, at least until the end of March. In order to prevent depletion stocks or enhancement of prices, supplies for the military will be as far as possible purchased abroad. In order to encourage private imports of wheat, particularly from Australia, and to assist the Indian flour mill industry, the Government has decided to permit the re-export of imported wheat in the form of flour to the extent of 50 per cent. of the weight of wheat imported.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

SIMLA, September 4.

With the approval of Mr. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, it was decided to introduce a substantial Indian element in the foreign and political department of the Indian Government. Recruitment will be made from the Indian members of the Civil Service, Indian commissioned officers, the Indian Army, and in cases of special merit, from officers in provincial civil services.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate	2/8	3/8
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WOPING MURDER.

ACCUSED ON TRIAL.

PRISONER GETS WETTING.

An audience almost as big as the one that witnessed the actual tragedy itself crowded into the Criminal Court this morning to listen to the proceedings at the trial of Yeung Ko, the accused man in the Woping Theatre murder case.

The Acting Chief Justice (Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz) presided and the jury of seven was composed of the following:—Robert Gray (foreman), C. E. Tavares, V. F. V. Ribeiro, R. S. Judah, J. J. Gutierrez, E. M. Xavier and D. J. Cuthill.

For the prosecution the Attorney General (Mr. J. H. Kemp K.C.) appeared and assisting him was Mr. T. M. Hazlerigg, the Assistant Crown Solicitor. Mr. F. C. Jenkin defended the prisoner who pleaded not guilty.

Before the Attorney General began his opening address Mr. Jenkin told the Judge that the prisoner had been marched to Court through the rain and consequently was wet through. A change of clothing had been sent for and Mr. Jenkin trusted that the Court would give the man an opportunity later on of changing. At a subsequent stage a small parcel arrived in Court and at His Honour's direction the proceedings were adjourned while Yeung Ko retired to put on dry trousers and a singlet.

Opening the case to the jury, the Attorney General said the evidence would be that the dead man, an actor called Li Sui Fan, was shot on the night of August 16 while performing on the stage at the Woping. Handing three large plans of the theatre to the jury, the Attorney General explained that the shot that killed Li Siu Fan was fired by a man who stood in the front row of the stalls. It all happened very quickly, and nobody, perhaps would get a very good view of the actual firing.

The chief evidence against the prisoner, continued the Attorney-General, would be that of a Chinese detective who happened to be in the theatre and who, acting with great promptitude, ran after the man who fired the shot and pursued him as far as Gilman street where the fugitive was impeded by some one passing along the road and captured. He resisted violently, and it took three other constables to arrest him. During the pursuit he threw away a long white coat, which had a mauser pistol wrapped up in it. There were one discharged cartridge and several live rounds in the pistol and the weapon was jammed. Another pistol was found near one of the exits but this, the Attorney General pointed out, had nothing to do with the case—it was probably put there by someone who feared that if it were found in his possession he would be suspected of the crime.

Mr. Kemp confessed that he could not prove any motive for the crime but that, he urged, was not an essential part of the case. If the jury were satisfied that the prisoner was the man who fired the shot that killed the actor then they were bound to find him guilty of the murder.

The evidence followed the lines of that given at the Police Court hearing. Dr. Moore of the G. C. H. gave medical evidence about the victim. Mr. F. C. Neville, a surveyor in the P. W. D., put in plans of the theatre and neighbourhood and Mr. G. W. Avenell, of Lane Crawford and Co., gave expert evidence about the Mauser pistol.

Two eye witnesses of the murder were also called this morning. One of them, a married woman named Tso Kwan, was unable to dentify the accused but the other, Li Pui, one of the actors, said that it was the prisoner who fired the shot.

Li Pui was searchingly cross-examined by Mr. Jenkin about the identification parade at the Police Station. He said that the prisoner was among a number of men who were lined up together. All of the men had long white coats on and some were barefooted.

Mr Jenkin inquired whether a long white coat and bare feet were not a very unusual combination and the witness replied that they certainly were. He had never, he declared, seen anybody dressed like that in the street. "No" observed counsel "its like dressing up a European in a top hat and a nightshirt."

The case is proceeding as we go to press.

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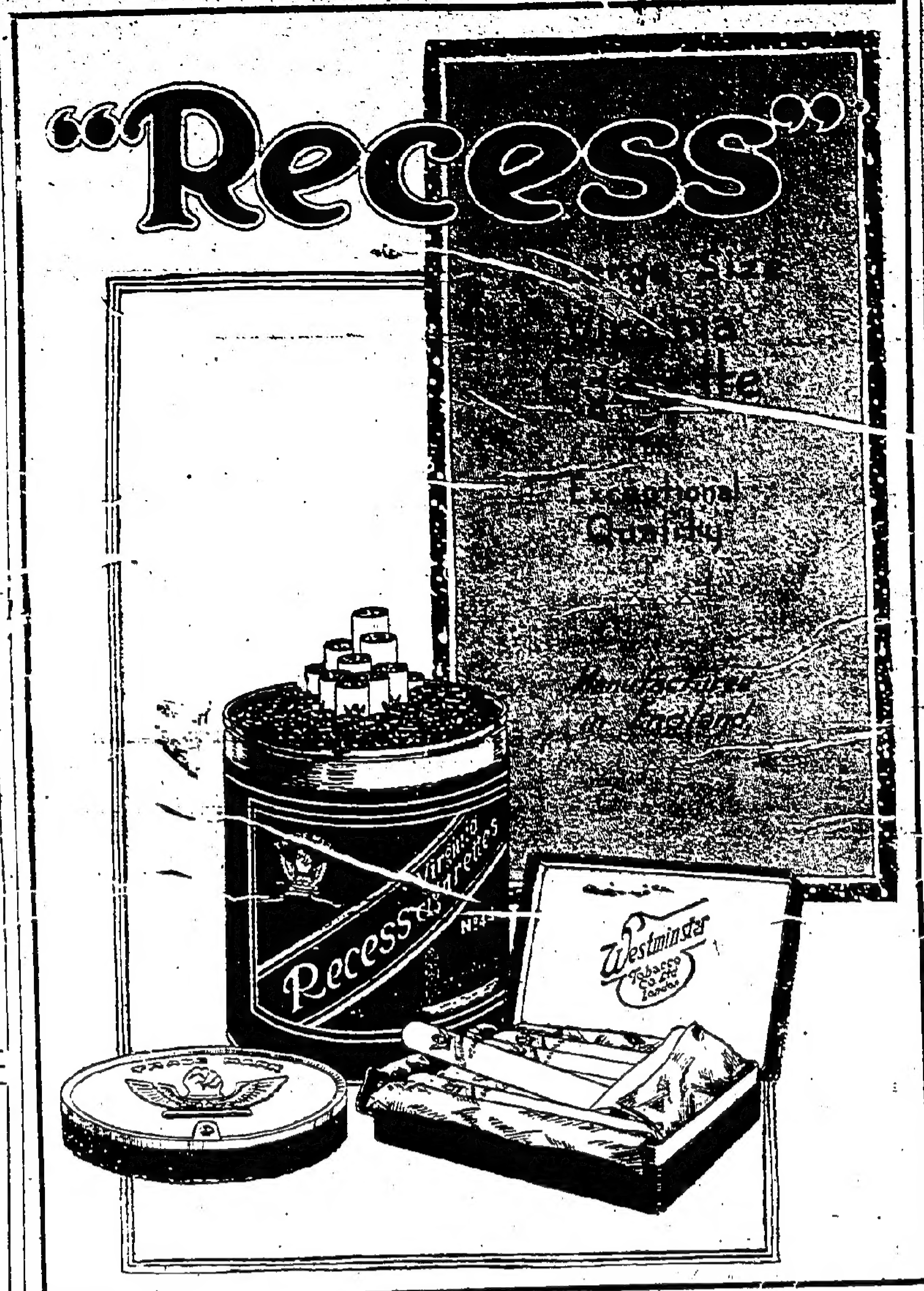

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"A HORIZON OF HOPE."

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S DREAM OF PROGRESS.

The deliberations of the representative meeting of the British Medical Association were continued at Newcastle the other week. At the annual meeting in the afternoon Dr. David Drummond, Vice-Chancellor of Durham University, was formally inducted as President.

Dr. Drummond chose as the subject for his address "The Medical Profession; A Horizon of Hope." After reviewing the present position, he discussed the qualities of mind which make the good doctor. Everything, he said, turned upon the one essential point—was the doctor interested in his profession? He dealt at some length with this question of vocation, and then emphasized the value of post-mortem room work in the study of disease. He continued:

"It is recognized by all that the earlier a diagnosis is made the better for the patient, and notwithstanding this self-evident truth it is remarkable how little attention has been given to the training of students in the recognition of the earlier indications of disease. The wards are, as a rule, filled with examples of advanced disease, and the subjects selected for clinical lectures and demonstrations are usually conditions in which history, and physical signs are as far as possible characteristic and strongly marked. This is almost inevitable, for the student has but a short two years into which to crowd his clinical training, and he is naturally attracted by outstanding and obvious pathological changes in which the signs and symptoms are more or less gross and appeal to his untrained senses. It is evident that something must be done to help forward the student's training in this direction. At present his opportunities are derived from attendance in the out-patient department of the hospital, where, as a large number of patients have to be seen, the teacher is a member of the junior staff, and is not infrequently only just qualified.

DIAGNOSIS AND DISEASE.

"I have no wish to under-estimate the value of the out-patient teaching, but the diagnosis of incipient disease is at once the most difficult and the most important problem the doctor has to face, and yet it must be admitted that hitherto but little attention has been given to this phase of clinical medicine. It is generally supposed that the art of diagnosis will be acquired later in the course of practice, but it is then too late, for in panel practice there is, I fear, contrary to the expectations of the authors of the present system, no such thing as early diagnosis. The truth is there is no time to work out an accurate diagnosis in an early case in a crowded consulting room in panel practice, and there is a danger of the aptitude becoming a lost art. For on the one hand, the doctor has not the necessary time to devote to a careful examination, and, on the other, the tendency of the present day is to ignore physical signs and to rely altogether upon laboratory methods. I would therefore earnestly plead for some alteration in our system that will give due prominence to training in the methods of early diagnosis."

ERRORS IN PRACTICE.

It was obvious, he went on, that a thoroughly serviceable knowledge of the functions and structure of the human body in health and the possession of well-trained senses—the ability to observe—were essential to successful diagnosis. Nevertheless, he believed he was correct when he stated that comparatively few practitioners were familiar with the range of the limits of health as signified by signs evident to the trained senses. To take but one example, failure to recognize the fact that our stethoscopes employed in the examination of chests (heart and lungs) detected the widest possible differences in normal individuals, had been the source of much error in practice. The truth of that assertion was made apparent in connection with recruiting examinations during the war, when thousands of perfectly healthy young men were graded low, or rejected altogether on account of the erroneous interpretation of some physical sign. In the same way, every day life assurance problems were settled incorrectly on similar grounds. When we recognized that a comprehensive knowledge of the functions of man, together with the indications of their working, was necessary to enable us to detect abnormalities, it was plain that the normal state demanded our very special attention, for we were dealing with what was at once the most perfect and the most faulty machine of creation.

Students in future would be taught the working of that machine in such a way as would make it more easy for them to appraise at their proper value departures from the normal; and it would be the aim of the teacher to render his teaching more vivid, and to demonstrate as far as possible its bearing upon clinical problems.

He must not conclude that dream of progress without a reference to the examination test which all students of medicine must pass before their names were inscribed upon the Official Register. For long he had questioned the wisdom of the present system, which wholly neglected to take into account the candidate's record as a student. He was known as a number, his anonymity was preserved as far as possible throughout the examination, and no notice was taken of the results of class, prize, or scholarship examinations, or of what should be the most valuable evidence of teachers of industry and capacity during his period of training; indeed, as far as he knew, except in the case of one or two universities, there was no official record kept. The examination was not competitive, and the object of the examining board, composed of home or internal and external examiners, was to impose a test that will safeguard the public. But as such a test it was necessarily very imperfect, since it took cognizance only of the present, ignored the past, and made no attempt to anticipate the future. He welcomed, therefore, the support and recommendation of the General Medical Council in this direction.

ELEPHANT FEAST.

NATIVES GET INSIDE THE BODIES.

Mail week's *Country Life* contains the first instalment of an account of the Duke of Sutherland's big-game shooting trip in the Sudan. The party, consisting of the duke and the duchess and Lord and Lady Maidstone, left England on January 15 and their expedition started at Khartum.

An interesting incident is narrated. On a day on which five elephants were killed the natives came from far and near to feast on the savoury carcases—continually growing more savoury under the tropical sun—actually getting inside the bodies of the great beasts, as it were Jonah within the whale, and so eating from the inside, as a maggot might eat its way in a cheese—a horrible spectacle! But, though their "table manners," so to say, might be open to criticism, politically, socially and economically they seemed to be well to do, according to their own ideas.

SHORT SKIRTS WIN.

DANCING AND HEAT CHECK PLAN TO LENGTHEN THEM.

Paris fashion experts fear that the dancing craze, which is now at its height, may affect their decree that skirts must be longer. They dare not launch dresses reaching to the ankle. Instead, they have been content with longer overskirts, or, alternatively, longer panels, as a preliminary compromise.

Parisiennes long ago discarded corsets and refused garments calculated to restrict movements. Fashion authorities now fear that in introducing longer skirts they have made a mistake, which the hot weather makes still more glaring.

It is believed that English and American women, accustomed to the greater freedom given by short skirts, will shrink from longer dresses.

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(Two minutes from Star Ferry). KOWLOON

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ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.

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Coal Contractors
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PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

G. R.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,

the 6th, 7th and 8th September, 1921, at H. M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, and at KOWLOON NAVAL DEPOT, commencing each day at 9.30 a.m., with an interval from 12 NOON, to 1.30 p.m.

OLD AND SURPLUS NAVAL STORES,

&c., &c., &c.

Comprising:—

Life Boats, Electrical Fittings, Cooking Stoves, Ships' Fittings, Iron Beds, Mattresses and Fittings, Steel Tanks, Life Rafts, Life Belts, Motors, Dynamos, Carpets, Rugs, Mats, Sheets, Table covers, Steel wire rope, Blankets, Counterpanes, Electric cables, Canvas, Leather and India Rubber Hose, Old Cordage, Canvas, Linen and Woollen Rags, Old India Rubber, Old Leather, Old Iron, Brass, Gun metal, Steel, Copper and Lead, Coal sacks, Firewood, Iron and Wood Blocks, Lamps, Searchlights, Curtains, Whiting, Oil, Propellers, Lathe, Reflectors, Refrigerating and Drilling Machines, Fan Engine, Gauge Glasses, Gauges, Old Asbestos, Steel Tubes, Casks &c., &c.

Also

Quantity Surgical Instrument.

Lot may be inspected on Monday, 5th September, 1921.

Also Sale of Old and Surplus Victualling Stores at Kowloon on FRIDAY, 9th September, at 10 a.m.

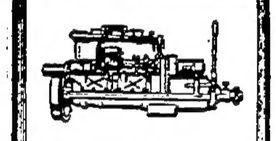
Comprising:—

A quantity of Unserviceable Clothing and Remnants, Provisions for poultry or Cattle Feeding, Electro Plate and Mess Gear, &c., &c.

Terms of Sale:—As detailed on Catalogue.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty

Hongkong, August 18, 1921.



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This is the secret of the great dependability of the Kermath and of its unusual economy of fuel.

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Kermath Manufacturing Co.
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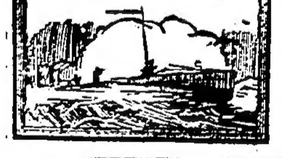

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Book on "Dog Diseases, their Care and How to Feed."

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New Cars For Hire & For Sale.
Private Cars garaged.
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INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE NEXT GYMKHANA is fixed for SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1st, and not October 8th, as previously announced. Entries consequently CLOSE on TUESDAY, September 20th.

Hongkong, September 2, 1921.

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE FIRST YEARLY DRAWING of 20 DEBENTURES (1920 issue—$500 each) of the Hongkong Club, Payable on FRIDAY, the 30th September, 1921, will be held in the CLUB HOUSE at 11 o'clock, a.m., on THURSDAY, the 8th September, 1921.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order,
A. H. ABBAS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 27, 1921.

NOTICE.

WELL KNOWN CAIRO FIRM making high-class Egyptian Cigarettes, desires to appoint a reliable house to act as Sole Agent for their brands for China. Reply giving particulars of connection in tobacco trade to BIGIN HAVEN & Co., 101, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C. 3. England.

NOTICE.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Fifty cents (50 cents) per Share has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1921.

Such Interim Dividend will be payable on an after FRIDAY, the 9th September, at the Offices of the Company, where shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th August, 1921, until the 9th September, 1921, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, August 23, 1921.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR ($1.—) per share for account 1921 will be payable on MONDAY, the 19th September, 1921. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, 10th September, 1921, to MONDAY, the 19th September, 1921, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 3, 1921.

WISEMAN, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices 14, Des Vœux Road, Central, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, 14th day of September, 1921, at 12.30 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th to 14th September, 1921, both days inclusive.

By Order,
D. E. KHABAS,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 1, 1921.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the HONGKONG DOLLAR DIRECTORY has been acquired, as from July 5th, 1921, by the undersigned with all rights and titles, and will hereafter be published by them. No claims against the Hongkong Dollar Directory incurred prior to this date will be admitted by the undersigned.

THE NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE LTD.
5, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, July 7, 1921.

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HENDERSONS.
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MOTOR CYCLES.

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(Opposite to the China Mail.

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Every additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A qualified NURSE returning to England is prepared to take charge of a Patient, or child to England or part of the journey in return for passage. Apply Box 1319, c/o "China Mail."

TO LET.

TO LET.—GODOWN at Yaumati. For particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LD.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—ONE or TWO LOTS of LAND, in Jordan Road, Kowloon, about seven minutes by Ricsha from Ferry. For plan & further particulars apply Box 1288, c/o "CHINA MAIL."

CURES BY MIND.

PSYCHO-ANALYSIS.

NEW WAY WITH PAIN AND MALADY.

The cure of pain and malady by mind, not medicine, or what is known as psycho-therapy and psycho-analysis, has come into its own at the British Medical Association.

Professor Robertson, of Edinburgh, and Dr. Helen Boyle, of Brighton, were the chief figures in an original debate in the so-called psychiatry (study of mental diseases) section of the association to-day.

The professor gave an example where wounds had been actually produced as well as diseases cured by mere suggestion. In one case definite blisters were raised on a particular part of the body merely by suggestion.

French doctors have even treated pneumonia by mental processes. By increasing the cheerfulness and hopefulness of the patient the cure was materially assisted. But the cures dealt principally with what are called borderland cases, and chief among these melancholia in its many forms.

Professor Robertson and others urged that doctors had been made by their training much too material, and that they would do much more good by greater attention to moral and mental cures, even if they threw many medicines into the sea.

Apropos of this point, one doctor told me privately that he could make an absolute certainty of curing seasickness merely by psychic means and the strengthening of the patient's will-power.

CHANGE OF HOME.

A delightful turn to this debate was given by Dr. Helen Boyle, who has a "borderland" hospital at Brighton and has lately been investigating mental cures in the United States. She regarded unhappiness as among the principal diseases of humanity. "It is not normal," she said, "for a man or woman to be unhappy for more than a short while, and it is one of the great needs of the times to 'rub this into the public.'" She asked for special beds in the hospitals for unhappy persons, and such a complete absence of red tape that a doctor should be able to send the patient to the kinema, order a change of home or a temporary separation from a wife or husband, or what not.

She quoted particular cases and indulged in one delightful dig at husbands who thought that if they gave their wives a nice little house and garden that was all a woman could desire.

She gave one strictly medical piece of advice. Her experience was that psychic treatment was not of much use if the patient was very much reduced in weight. Increase the weight and psycho-therapy becomes easy and effective.

STUFFY METHODS.

Incidentally, and by way of illustration of her view that present methods *were too stuffy and stereotyped*, she argued that if she and her supposititious husband drifted into a state of bad relationship she would not be able to attempt a reconciliation without a change from the house where the alienation had grown up.

The vogue of psycho-analysis was apparent even in the exhibition of apparatus. Books on the subject, notably Bradby's "Logic of the Unconscious Mind," sell like hot cakes.

The most interesting among the demonstrations was the eating of a complete dinner, from soup to savoury, by an armless soldier through the agency of that most wonderfully jointed apparatus known as Thompson's machine worked by the foot. The picking up of the spoon and the conveyance of the full spoonful to the mouth is a marvel of efficient neatness. It was exhibited by Sir James Cantlie, who spent most of the morning in urging the claim of first-aid to be a special branch of practical surgery, in explaining his scheme of an X-rays motor-ambulance service, and in discussing the value of his own stretcher slips.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(*Reuter's Service to the China Mail.*)

DAVIS CUP.

NEW YORK, September 4th.

The Americans have won the Davis Cup.

NEW YORK, September 3rd.

In the challenge round for the Davis Cup, Singles, Johnston won the first and second sets 6-2, 6-4 from Kumagae. He won the third and last set 6-2.

NEW YORK, September 2nd.

In the challenge round of the singles Shimidzu beat Tilden in the first set 7-5. Shimidzu won the second set, 6-4.

NEW YORK, September 3rd.

Tilden won the third, the fourth and the fifth sets, and the match, 7-5, 6-2, 6-1.

The excellence of play of Tilden and Shimidzu continually evoked bursts of cheering.

Tilden won the first three games and utilised to deadly advantage his chop strokes and vicious drives. He lost the next three, through a series of errors. He put many balls out in side-line drives, but, recovering, played carefully, and took the next two games.

Shimidzu, mainly by clever placing and his opponent's errors, won the next three, also the twelfth and the set, owing to two perfect lobs and two errors of his opponent. The score read: Shimidzu, 48; Tilden, 39.

Tilden, who seemed to be feeling the heat, was playing carefully and quietly, and won the first game in the second set. Shimidzu took the second, fighting every point. Tilden lost the third, through two double faults and by putting two in the net, but retrieved his position by clever corner drives, capturing the fourth. His mistakes gave Shimidzu the next two, but the American, re-asserting himself, took the seventh, with four service aces: and the eighth by a remarkable burst of speed. Shimidzu did not attempt to return some balls. The effort tired Tilden, and Shimidzu went ahead and took the next two games and the set. The scores were Shimidzu, 21; Tilden, 30.

Tilden started the third set and wildly dropped the first two games. The Japanese played as steadily as clockwork, but without particular brilliance.

Tilden steadied himself and captured the next four by splendid driving. Shimidzu, placing excellently, took the next three. Tilden frequently drove out of the court and frequently double-faulted. Shimidzu, in the meanwhile, played almost perfect lawn tennis. Tilden pulled off the tenth after being within a point of losing the set, and the match, and, then, the eleventh. He was nearly exhausted, but managed by sheer will power to win the twelfth. The score read: Tilden, 55; Shimidzu, 49.

After the third set, Shimidzu suffered from cramp of the legs, necessitating rubbing. He was, also, forced to change his shoes. Many spectators were of the opinion that the Japanese stood a high chance of winning, but for this.

After resting a while, the American revived, and won the first by rushing up to the net. Shimidzu won the second, and Tilden the third by good service and smashing.

Shimidzu annexed the fourth on his own service, and Tilden the next four, by good placing and ran out. The scores were: Tilden, 30; Shimidzu, 10.

In the fifth set, Tilden completely recovered and took the first on his own service. The Japanese took the second by clever placing. Tilden secured the third with a terrific service. Shimidzu was most gallant, but Tilden won the next four, last of which was one of the most remarkable games seen here for years.

Both the players received an ovation.

The final scores were: Tilden, 26; Shimidzu, 12.

NEW YORK, September 3rd.

The weather was hot, and there were 10,000 spectators present when the Davis Cup matches took place.

Johnston rapidly took the first three games, in the first set, forcing Kumagae into a series of errors.

The Japanese took the fourth against Johnston's service; also the fifth, mainly due to the latter's mistakes and wild play.

Johnston won the sixth, gaining two points by perfect placing. At this point, the score was Johnston 25 to Kumagae's 19.

In the second set, Johnston took the first three games, only losing four points. He also won the fourth, but Kumagae rallied and captured the next two. The Japanese was warmly cheered for the style in which he won the sixth game against Johnston's service. Kumagae won the seventh, but lost the eighth, Johnston subjecting his back-hand to continual bombardment and causing his opponent to make errors.

At this point, the score for the set read Johnston 34; Kumagae 29.

In the third set, Johnston's accurate playing and fast driving won him the first two games. He lost the third, chiefly owing to putting three shots into the net, but captured the fourth easily.

Kumagae did not even attempt returns twice. Kumagae won the fifth game, owing to several of Johnston's mistakes. Then, Johnston went ahead and took the set. The score read Johnston 30; Kumagae 17.

NEW YORK, September 4th.

In the Davis Cup Doubles, Williams and Washburn beat Shimidzu and Kumagae, 6-2, 7-5, 4-6, 7-5.

America, thus, retains, the Davis Cup.

NEW YORK, September 4th.

There were 8,000 spectators, and the weather was hot, though there was a cool breeze, when the Doubles in the Davis Cup were played.

The team work of Williams and Washburn was far superior to their opponents', who were frequently forced out of position. Two placements by Washburn materially assisted in giving the Americans the first set. The Americans took their place at the net in the second net, smashing the Japanese players' returns. The latter tried to lob, but most of the lifts were short.

The Americans made numerous errors in the third set. Kumagae brought off several pretty placements. The games, at the beginning of the fourth, went, alternately, to the Japanese and the Americans, but, in the fifth, the Japanese forged ahead, after deuce was called, on the errors of Washburn and by the clever placing of Kumagae. The expert cross-cut driving of Williams was the turning point in the ninth game, and, in the tenth, Williams put the Americans in lead with two placements, to which Washburn added another.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(*To the Editor of the "China Mail."*)

ABYSSINIAN RAIDERS.

NAIROBI, September 4th.

Abyssinian raiding parties have crossed the border towards Kenya. Britishers have evacuated Gadladuanna and Sulemuddo without any casualties.

The military authorities admit the raids but are reticent, and state that the latest reports show that the district is quiet.

The situation is believed to be serious. The enemy is extending his advance further inland. Details are at present unobtainable.

SPAIN'S WAR IN MOROCCO.

PARIS, September 3rd.

Moroccan telegrams depict the Spaniards' position as critical. Melilla, the seat of the Spanish administration, is stated to be encircled by Moors. Twelve hours' desperate fighting occurred almost at the gates of the town. The foregoing news has so far not been confirmed from Spain.

A Madrid message says that newspapers are indulging in recriminations regarding the responsibility for the present predicament.

Those exempted in the 1920 class will shortly be called up for service, and supplies are being prepared with a view to the organisation of an advance from Melilla.

COTTON SENSATION.

NEW YORK, September 3rd.

The excitement and activity in the cotton market continues. All options have touched new high levels, despite heavy realisings and sellings for re-action.

DYE INDUSTRY WAR.

GLASGOW, September 3rd.

With reference to the recent announcement of German dye-makers having formed a powerful combine with a view to ousting British dyes from the world's markets by putting prohibitive prices on dyes unobtainable from British makers, it is now announced that, from September 1st, German dyes for silk and piecegoods have advanced 300 per cent., making 1,200 per cent. over pre-war rates.

The German textile houses are anticipating an official declaration of peace and have inundated home consumers with offers to supply under British prices, emphasising the favourable character of the exchange.

FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

LONDON, September 4th.

According to news received in London, M. Trotzky, addressing an extraordinary meeting of the Moscow Soviet, on August 30th, inveighed against the Allied countries for inviting Rumanian aggression with the object of depriving Russia of corn from the Ukraine.

Dealing with the famine situation, he declared that the richer countries, instead of helping, confined themselves to talking. Russia must count upon herself alone.

PARIS, September 4th.

The American Red Cross Commissioner in the Baltic States, who has just arrived from Riga, is of the opinion that over two million Russians will die of famine, despite the help the whole world can offer. He estimates the daily cost at a million dollars of feeding the starving with a pound of bread daily.

LONDON, September 4th.

Lord Curzon has written to the Lord Provost of Glasgow supporting the Lord Mayor of London's suggestion that every city and town in the United Kingdom immediately inaugurate relief funds, and saying that the Government is anxious that every assistance be given.

THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, September 4th.

Owing to the hard ground and uncertainty as to runners, no official betting is at present announced on the St. Leger.

NO AFGHAN TREATY.

LONDON, September 3rd.

The *Daily Telegraph* understands that the Anglo-Afghan negotiations for a treaty of friendship have been broken off.

NEW RUSSIAN TREATY.

CHRISTIANIA, September 3rd.

The Russo-Norwegian commercial agreement was signed to-day. It follows the lines of the Russo-British agreement, stipulating abstention from propaganda. It does not prejudice previous claims for compensation or restitution on either side.

EXAMPLE TO THE WORLD.

WASHINGTON, September 4th.

In the course of a letter, which was read at the centennial celebration of peace between Canada and America, President Harding points to the centuries of peaceful relations with the British Empire and to the fact that the boundary of three thousand miles remains unfortified as examples which mankind yearns to follow. President Harding believes that the time is at hand when a long step may be taken in that direction.

AUSTRALIANS PLAY SOUTH OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 3rd.

At Hastings, in glorious weather, before 4,000 spectators and on a perfect wicket, the Australians made 383. They made a poor start, compiling only 72 for the loss of 5 wickets, but Armstrong, who made 156 unfinished, with Andrews, who gave a fine display, scoring 132, added 246 for the sixth wicket. They wore out the bowling, but the fielding was always good.

INDIA'S CROPS.

SIMLA, September 3rd.

The Monsoon gave abundant rain throughout the country in August. In some parts it was excessive. There was a much-needed break in the rains in Southern and Western India during the latter part of August, but the Monsoon is again strengthening in those regions. The condition of crops and the agricultural outlook in the whole country are excellent.

SUPER ALE QUEST.

AMBITION OF INSTITUTE OF BREWING.

Was the traditional virtue of old English ale a myth?

Experiments by the Institute of Brewing would seem to show that, except in alcoholic strength, the old ale of England was not much better than the ale we knew just before the war, and certainly not so good as it is going to be in the future.

An official of that body explained to a *Daily Chronicle* representative that the institute is spending a large sum of money to produce a sort of super-ale.

Ignoring the great activities of Mr. "Pussyfoot" Johnson, they are endeavouring through the medium of workers at the South-Eastern College, Wye, in Kent, to find out which really are the best hops for the working man's beer, and they are testing 4,000 seedlings for two things—yield and brewing quality.

FERTILISERS AND KILNS.

They are also going to try the effects of hundreds of fertilisers, and several kilns for hop drying have been designed to discover the ideal kiln.

But beer is not the product of hops alone. One problem is the cask. At the Imperial College at South Kensington experts are trying all the best for beer barrels.

"During the war when it was very difficult to get the proper woods," said the brewing official "casks were made of white oak from America, and there is no doubt it impaired the flavour of the beer. Russian oak was often used previously."

Even this is not the end of the story. Experiments are going on up in the College of Technology at Manchester to discover the best chemical processes for brewing, and further experiments are to be tried shortly upon the barley question.

"There is a belief abroad," said the official, "that modern beer is a concoction of chemicals.

"This is not so, and the institute has nailed down the statements of some medical men by inviting them personally to investigate any of the breweries in which they allege chemical concoction. So far none have accepted the challenge."

I do not believe that British beer of a century ago was in quality much better than the modern beer except for the restrictions imposed by law, and beer is going to be better in future."

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhœa in children. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

August 30th, 1921.

Butcher Meat.

		Cts.
Beef Sirloin.—Mai Lung Pa	lb.	20
" Prime Cut	"	20
" Corned.—Ham Ngau Yuk	"	20
" Roast.—Shiu "	"	19
" Breast.—Ngau Nam	"	16
" Soup.—Tong Yuk	"	16
" Steak.—Ngau Yuk Pa	"	19
" Steak Sirloin.—Ngau Lau	"	26
" Sausage.—Ngau Cheung	"	25
Bullock's Brains.—Ngau No per set		10
Tongue, fresh.—Ngau Li each		50
Tongue, corned.—Ham Ngau Li each		60 cents
Head.—Ngau Tau	each	60
Heart.—Ngau Sam	lb.	13
Hump, Salt.—Ngau Kin	"	18
Feet.—Ngau Keuk	each	10
Kidneys.—Ngau Yiu	"	10
—Ngau Mei	"	20
Liver.—Ngau Kon	lb.	13
Tripe (undressed), Ngau To	lb.	6
Calves' Head and Feet.—Ngau-tau-keuk	set	$1.00
Mutton Chop.—Yeung Pai Kwat	lb.	34
" Leg.—Yeung Pai	"	34
" Shoulder.—Yeung Shau	"	30
" Saddle.—Yeung On Yuk	"	33
Pig's Chitlings.—Chu Chong	"	25
" Brains.—Chu No	per set	2
" Feet.—Chu Keuk	lb.	18
" Fry.—Chu Chap	"	16
" Head.—Chu Tau	"	15
" Heart.—Chu Sam	each	10
" Kidneys.—Chu Yiu	each	10
" Liver.—Chu Kon	lb.	30
Pork Chop.—Chu Pai Kwat	"	24
" Leg.—Chu Pai	"	32
" Loin.—Chu Hau Tun	"	24
" Fat or Lard.—Chu Yau	"	20
Sheep's Head and Feet.—Yeung Tau-Keuk	set	70
" Heart.—Yeung Sam	each	10
" Kidneys.—Yeung Yiu	each	13
" Liver.—Yeung Kon	lb.	34
Sucking Pigs, to order.—Chu Tsai	"	24
Suet, Beef.—Shang Ngau Yau	"	20
" Mutton.—Shang Yeung Yau	"	34
Veal.—Ngau Tsai Yuk	"	24
Sausages.—Ngau Tsai Cheung No. 1		20
	lb.	26

Poultry.

		Cts.
Chicken.—Kai Tau	lb.	35
Capons, Small.—Sin Kai	"	34
Capons, Large.—Sin Kai	"	38
Duck.—Ap	"	28
Doves.—Pau Kau	"	
Eggs, Hen.—Kai Tan (cooking) per doz.		22
Eggs, Hen.—Kai Tan (fresh) per doz.		25
Fowls, Canton.—Kai	lb.	40
Fowls, Hainan.—Hoi Nam Kai	"	32
Geese.—Ngo	"	25
Pigeons, Canton.—Pak Kap	each	40
" Hofhow.—Hoi Hau Pak Kap	each	25
Turkeys, Cock.—Fo Kai Kung	lb.	75
Turkeys, Hen.—Fo Kai Na	"	60
Snipe.—Sha Tsui	each	
Pheasant.—Shau Kai	"	
Quail.—Om Chun	"	
Partridges.—Cha Ku	"	

Fruits.

		Cts
Almonds.—Hang Yan	lb.	45
Apples, (California).—Kam Shan Ping Ko	"	
Bananas, (bride's), Macao.—Sau Heung Chiu	"	4
Carambola.—Yeung To	"	14
Cocoanuts.—Ye Tse	each	10
Lemons, China.—Ling Mung	lb.	8
Lemons, (America).—Kam Shan Ling Mung	each	14
Lichees, Dried, (small stone).—Lai Chi Kon	lb.	30
Oranges, (Canton), Sweet—Shau-sheng Tim Chang	lb.	
Oranges, Tim Chang	"	
Pears, (Canton), Cooking.—Sha Li	"	10
Peanuts.—Fa Shang	"	12
Persimmons, Large.—Hung Tse	"	12
Plantain.—Tai Chiu	"	5
Pumelo, Siam.—Tsim Lo Yau	each	10
Walnuts.—Hop To	lb.	14
Grapes.—Po Tai Tsz	"	

Vegetables, &c.

		Cts.
Artichokes.—Ah Chi Cheuk	each	
Beans, Sprout.—Ngo Tso	lb.	4
" Long.—Tau Kok	"	8
Beet Root.—Hung Tsoi Tau	"	3 each
Bitter Squash.—Fu Kwa	"	5
Brinjals, Green.—Ching Yun Kwa	"	5
" Red.—Hung Kse	"	5
Cabbage Chinese, (common).—Kai Tsoi	"	7
" (Shanghai).—Ye Tsoi	"	20
Cane Shoots, bunch.—Kau Shun	"	4
Cauliflower (Large).—Ye Tsoi Fa	each	
" (Medium)	"	
" (Small)	"	
Carrots.—Kam Shun	lb.	8
Celery Chinese.—Tong Kan Tsoi	"	30
Chillies, Dried.—Kon Lat Chiu	"	25
" Red.—Hung Fa Chiu	"	8
" Green.—Ching Lat Chiu	"	6
Curry Stuff, English.—Ka La Chu Lau	lb.	10
Cucumbers.—Ching Kwa	each	2
Garlic.—Sun Tau	lb.	7
Ginger young.—Sun Tse Keung	"	6
Ginger, old.—Lo Keung	"	6
Horseradish, Shanghai.—Lik Kau	"	50
Indian Corn.—Shuk Mai	each	6
Lettuce.—Yeung Sheng Tsoi	lb.	5
Water Chestnuts.—Ma Tai	lb.	8
" Mandarin.—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	"	10
Mushrooms, Fresh.—Shang Tso Ku	lb.	45
Okroes	lb.	8
Onions, Bombay.—Yeung Chung Tau	lb.	8
Onions, Green.—Shang Chung	lb.	5
Onions, Shanghai.—Sheung-hai Chung Tau	"	6
Parsley.—Kun Tsoi	"	75
Potato, Sweet.—Fan Shu	"	3
" Japanese.—Yat Pun Shu Tsai	lb.	
" American.—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	lb.	
Pumpkin.—Tung Kwa	lb.	4
Radish.—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	"	3
Rhubarb (Fresh).—Tai Hung	"	
Shallots.—Kong Chung Tau	"	5
Spinach.—Yin Tsoi	"	6
Tomatoes.—Fan Ke	"	20
Taros.—Wu Tau	"	5
Turnips, Small, (Long).—Lo Pak	"	4
Vegetable Marrow.—Tsit Kwa	"	4
Water Cress.—Sai Yeung Tsoi	"	25
" Lettuce.—Lin Ngau	"	4
Yams, Ta Shu	"	

Fish.

		Cts.
Barbel.—Ka Yu	lb.	18
Bream.—Pin Yu	"	22
Canton Fresh Water Fish.—Hoi Sin Yu	"	24
Carp.—Li Yu	"	20
Catfish.—Chik Yu	"	26
Codfish.—Mun Yu	"	30
Crabs.—Hai	"	42
Cuttle Fish.—Muk Yu	"	24
Dab.—Sha Mang Yu	"	45
Dace.—Wong Mei Lap	"	12
Dog Fish.—Tit To Sha	"	10
Eels, Conger.—Hoi Man	"	24
" Fresh water.—Tam Shui Yu	"	18
" Yellow.—Wong Sin	"	28
Frogs.—Tin Kai	"	40
Grouper.—Shek Pan	"	46
Gudgeon.—Pak Kap Yu	"	16
Herrings.—Tso Pak	"	24
Halibut.—Cheung Kwan Kap	"	26
Labrus.—Wong Fa Yu	"	30
Leach.—Wu Yu	"	34
Lobsters.—Lung Ha	"	40
Mackerel.—Chi Yu	"	20
Monk Fish.—Mong Yu	"	35
Mullet.—Tsai Yu	"	26
Oysters.—Shang Ho	"	20
Parrot Fish.—Kai Kung Yu	"	18
Perch.—Tau Lo	"	24
Pike.—Fa Pai Fong	"	14
Plaice.—Pan Yu	"	24
Pomfret, Black.—Hak Chong	"	32
Pomfret, White.—Chong	"	40
Prawns.—Ming Ha	"	45
Ray.—Pai Pa Sha	"	10
Rock Fish.—Shak Kau Kung	"	18
Roach.—Chau Yu	"	32
Salmon.—Ma Yau	"	45
Shark.—Sha Yu	"	10
Skate.—Pe Yu	"	12
Shrimps.—Ha	"	22
Snapper.—Lap Yu	"	40
Soles.—Tai Sha Yu	"	32
Tench.—Wan Yu	"	20
Turbot.—Tai Hau Yu	"	24
Turtles, small fresh water.—Kuek Yu	"	1.20

Dubarry's Bath Salts, 12 assorted odours in box.
" Liquid Powder,
" Visitors' Soap (assorted).
" Creme Malimar for softening hands.
" Powderettes.
" Perfumes.

Proprietary articles, Patent Medicines,
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Everything good and reliable.

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Hongkong Dispensary.
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Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346
ANNOUNCEMENT!
On MONDAY, Sept. 5th to Sept. 10th.
WE ARE HOLDING A
FLANNEL SALE.
SPECIALLY REDUCED PRICES FOR
"VIYELLA"
"CLYDELLA"
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AND
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CREAM, WHITE.

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Loose Leaf Binders and Books,
Novelties for the Home and Office,
Dennison's Xmas Decorations.
INSPECTION SOLICITED
DER A. WING & CO.
60, Des Vœux Road, CENTRAL.

BIRTH.

McCANN.—On September 3, at 19 Chatham Road, Kowloon, to Mr. and Mrs. John Smith McCann, a daughter.

The China Mail.
"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."
HONGKONG, MONDAY, SEPT. 5, 1921.

LAND SALES.

It would be hard to suggest a subject for controversy on which more could be said on both sides than the subject mooted in Mr Bird's question at the last Legislative Council meeting, would the Government sell building sites in non-urban areas by private treaty instead of public auction? But for the extraordinary confession in the official reply, we would have heartily applauded the Government's attitude and decision. Brief as was the Colonial Secretary's answer, far too brief for such a large subject, it included a statement that seems to us regrettable, and a statement that robs us of our satisfaction with the Government's decision to adhere to what we regard as the fairest way of distributing our superficies. The Colonial Secretary astounded us with the announcement that "sales by private treaty are *not infrequently* effected in special cases." He also rather surprised us by giving as the Government's reason for not departing (save in those "not infrequent" special cases) from "the general *principle* of sale by auction" that in that way the community "obtains the full value of the land." That does not follow, but if it did it is not the only or even main reason for the general principle of open and advertized sales. We do not suggest that our officials are not all honest and incorruptible men when we say that the chief reason for that general principle is to safeguard against land-grabbing by "pull" or by bribery or by favouritism. Somewhere outside the urban boundary there is a desirable building site. Theoretically, we all have an equal right to it, though it is plain that we cannot all have it. There are men here who seriously claim that the "discoverer" has a superior claim to it, but if we admitted that, we would have men devoting themselves to such discoveries, while we others were pursuing our ordinary avocations. The discoverer goes to the government, pays a deposit to cover the cost of advertising the sale, etc. (otherwise the Government would be bothered by fickle persons asking for lots to be put up for which they would not bid) and then the Government (often after tedious delays) announces the sale and gives us all a chance, the highest bidder winning. Now this is the probable cause of Mr. Bird's proposal. It has *often* happened that a man has marked out a site like that, and got the Government to put it up, and some other party who took no preliminary trouble at all has come in and outbid him. This must be annoying to the discoverer; but it is not so bad for the community as would be the abuses that might easily creep in if Mr. Bird's proposal had been agreed to. Members of the Executive Council, or friends of theirs, might get the pick of the available lands too cheaply. Even now we are worrying a bit over the nature of those "special cases" to which the Colonial Secretary referred. There must be many, if he says they were "not infrequent." May we safely take it that they would all bear public inspection? No favouritism? No unfair advantage? No "special" prices!? A *rule*, rather than a "general principle," establishes public confidence. We shared an impression, which is quite common, that it was a *rule* here that all lands were disposed of openly and publicly. We applaud the Government's adherence to the principle. We deplore its confession that there have been frequent breaches of it. We urge it to make it a strict rule. Previous governments of Hongkong have been dishonest; others have been slack. We hope better things of the present one, which (it may comfort it to know) appears to us to be doing very well indeed.

Incidentally, though the remark is probably capable of innocent and satisfactory explanation, our attention has been called to something said by our very worthy and hard-working Director of Public Works. He spoke of plans of land along new roads being ready for the Government, "*for them to reserve plots* and for the others to be put up to the public." What are these reservations, and why is not every site along a new road (where the Government has no public building in view) put up to the public? There is nothing that should be more jealously watched, or more scrupulously done, than the distribution of public lands, because there is never enough to go round.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. "Cairo," Captain H. S. Currey, D.S.O., left Hankow for Hongkong on August 29.

Mr. N. Hardie has passed his examination as master (s.s.). Mr. J. Roberts passed as 2nd Engineer.

The Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd., has declared an interim dividend of $1 per share.

Anna El-Tour and Leo Podolsky, for their concerts in Manila, got enthusiastic notices in the papers there.

Mr. R. J. Mules, civil engineer, Devonport Dockyard, has been appointed to Hongkong *vice* Mr. C. H. Cole.

The night swimming fete at the Victoria Recreation Club will be held on Wednesday, the 7th inst., weather permitting.

A tea factory in Honam was the scene of a big fight between union labourers and non-union men last Thursday.

Jose de Castro, a Filipino, was fined on Saturday because opium and a pistol were found in his flat in Wellington Street. He was fined $250 for the opium and $150 for the gun.

Suffering from injuries received in the course of a fight with another man who has absconded, a Chinese is now in the Government Civil Hospital receiving treatment. His injuries are not considered serious.

In connection with the Hongkong University Matriculation examinations in November, particulars are announced in our advertisement columns of four scholarships which will be awarded on the result of the examination.

During the blow from the tail of the typhoon which caught Hankow recently the str. "Chekiang" inward bound, was driven against H. M. S. "Cairo," which was at anchor in midstream. Both vessels suffered a certain amount of damage.

Major-General Leonard Wood authorizes the statement that the Wood-Forbes Mission will visit China and Japan, leaving Manila in the middle of September. General Wood expects to return to the United States before taking up his appointment to the Governorship of the Philippines.

Mr. R. C. Treman of Nanking was dashed over the Kuling falls on August 26. He had gone with a party to the falls and was seated with others on a rock when a wall of water from a cloudburst of the hills above swept him off his feet and over the falls. A party went out at night to search for the body. This tragedy coming after the similar death of Miss Kunkle last year, has thrown the whole population into gloom, says a correspondent.

The excavations in Queen's Road Central, it was explained to a *China Mail* reporter at the head office of the Hongkong Electric Co., this morning, are incidental to the laying of new cables, the present system having practically reached the limit of its capacity. These new cables, which will be laid throughout the city to meet growing demands, will eventually form part of the Company's big scheme to increase power from 100 to 200 volts.

The following results of shorthand examinations held at the Italian Convent, have just been received:—Elementary: First best, Miss Agnes Gill; Second best, Katherine Hunt; third best, Muriel Tanaka; followed by Dolores Talmage, Mary Medina, Laura Figueiredo, Avice Marsh, Frances Dunn, Mercedes Castilho, May Dillon and Laura Dunn. Theory: Elisabeth Ward and Bertha Santos. Full certificates: Vida Williams, Edwina Rogers, Lina Roza, Agnes Fung, Mollie Rahman, Annie Cordeiro and Laura Santos.

SPECIAL CABLE.

CHOLERA AT SHANGHAI.

TWO DEATHS.

[*China Mail* SPECIAL.]

SHANGHAI, September 5.

Several foreigners in Shanghai are suffering from cholera. There were two deaths during the past seven days.

STRANDED STEAMERS SAFELY DOCKED.

VERY LITTLE DAMAGE.

[*China Mail* SPECIAL.]

SHANGHAI, September, 5.

The *Cordillere* and the *Glaucus* reached Shanghai on Saturday. Both are now in dry dock. They suffered comparatively little damage.

BRIBE OFFERING.

SOLICITOR'S CLERK AND STALLHOLDER.

Sergeant Elston, in charge of the Hawkers' Licensing Department, at the Central Station, on Saturday charged a Chinese woman before Magistrate Lindsell with having offered him a bribe of $30.

According to the sergeant, the defendant, who was formerly the holder of a cigarette stall at the corner of Jubilee Street and Connaught Road Central, was, in consequence of the discovery that she had obtained the pitch from another woman by deceit, ordered in July to move to another locality. Since that time, she had interviewed the witness at the Central Station several times with a view to having the old pitch restored to her. The last occasion she saw the witness was on August 31, when she handed him a chit by Au Cheuk Sang, a man who had once or twice accompanied the defendant in her interview with the witness, and had described himself as an assistant clerk to Mr. Longinotto, solicitor. After he had read the note, the defendant handed him another envelope. This contained two $10 notes, nine $1 notes and $1 in silver. When asked what the money was for, the defendant leaned over the table and whispered to the witness "I have given $20 to Ah Au, $20 to your brother, and this $30 is for you. I want my old pitch back." Then, as if by way of an afterthought, the defendant added "Give $10 to Lo Yin (the original holder of the pitch). The witness took her to the chargeroom.

The defendant said that Au Cheuk Sang gave her both envelopes, the one containing the money in the right hand and the other in the left. He told her to give the sergeant the letter first, and not to surrender the money until he asked for it. After reading the note, she alleged, the sergeant stretched out his hand to receive the other envelope, and she handed it to him. She would not have surrendered it had he not asked for it.

The sergeant denied this.

Au Cheuk Sang said that he had been a solicitor's clerk for 15 years. He admitted that he had written and signed the note produced, and given the defendant instructions regarding the money. The defendant had often interviewed him with regard to her pitch, and in order to put an end to her consultations, which were annoying him, he lied to her once that he had offered money to Sergeant Elston, but was not successful in getting her pitch back. She elected to try herself, so he wrote out the note for her.

The Magistrate remanded the case in order that Lo Yin, the original holder of the pitch might give evidence.

This morning the defendant was committed to stand his trial at the next Criminal Session.

Mr. Longinotto appeared in Court this morning and denied that Au Chuek-Sang was his clerk. The man had since absconded and cannot be found.

CHEEKING THE POLICE.

COSTS MONEY.

A Chinese was this morning charged before Magistrate Lindsell with having used abusive language towards an Indian Sergeant at Hunghom yesterday. The Sergeant said that he was talking to a constable near the station yesterday afternoon, when the defendant passed him and said in Chinese "*Molo kwai*, what are you talking about?" The defendant then imitated the witness's speech. As the defendant was obviously doing this to annoy him, the witness arrested the defendant. The defendant said that he was talking in the Tungkun dialect with a friend about a pair of shoes which he had bought, and the Sergeant must have misunderstood him. He certainly did not address the Indian as alleged. A fine of $5 was imposed.

FUTURE OF FILMDOM.

VISITING KINEMA MAGNATE INTERVIEWED.

PICTURE OF TO-MORROW.

VOICE AND COLOUR IN MOVING PICTURES.

The talking kinema, the coloured film, the home projector, the picture of to-morrow—these and many other fascinating aspects of the great moving picture industry were discussed with a *China Mail* reporter on Saturday by a member of America's largest film exporting concern. Dr. Howells, brother of David P. Howells, famous in the United States as the head of First National. Dr. Howells, who is making a business tour of the East, visiting India, Java, Malaya, China and Japan, stated that First National, in addition to controlling 4,300 picture houses in the United States, is the largest exporter of American films to-day. Apart from films bought in the open market, it controls the distribution of First National and Metro pictures to the entire East, a field in which it is the pioneer exporter of big feature films. In Britain which is its best customer for American films, it has established its own distributing agency.

A $16,000,000 CONTRACT.

The story of how First National came to be formed is itself interesting. At the mercy of his star, the producer formerly exacted such exorbitant prices for his pictures that an exhibitors' association was formed as a protective measure. Started thus, First National soon found itself in a position to outstrip its competitors and secure the best pictures in the open market. The latest achievement to its credit is the biggest contract ever made in the kinema industry, a 4-year compact with Norma and Constance Talmadge involving the record figure of $16,000,000. Incidentally, it is interesting to note that eight years ago these two famous stars were the daughters of an Irish policeman living on the East side of New York City with a salary of $80 a month. Norma Talmadge has just won a popularity contest for the United States organised independently of the kinema industry.

HOME KINEMAS.

The kinema offers a wonderful opportunity for new ideas in education, said Dr. Howells, especially in such subjects as botany, physics, geography, etc. There is scarcely a branch of science that could not benefit by using the film in spreading its teaching. To-day hundreds of small projectors are being manufactured, and in most American schools films of great educational value are being shown to the scholars. Himself a skilled surgeon, Dr. Howells, believes that the kinema will prove itself invaluable in the medical profession.

Dr. Howells thinks that with the cheapening of production costs both in projectors and films few homes will be without their parlour kinema. It is possible even now, he said, to buy a projector for G$125 and to hire films at a reasonable rate. These projectors can readily be attached to the ordinary electric light socket. The day will come, he added with enthusiasm, when your batch of reels will be delivered at the house just as your morning papers are delivered now.

FILM CIRCULATING LIBRARY?

Did he foresee the day when the circulating book library would make room for the circulating film library? For answer, Dr. Howells smiled and remarked that it was difficult to foretell the ultimate future of the film. When one glanced at the progress made by the film during the last ten years the improvement seemed incredible. Nevertheless he thought that the coming years would see equally wonderful advances in general excellence.

Regarding the future of the home kinema, it must not be forgotten, he emphasized, that the picture house was the only place that could do justice to many of the better pictures. Much frequently depended on presentation, especially in big pictures like "Intolerance."

THE TALKING KINEMA.

Did he think there was any future for the talking kinema? Dr. Howells looked dubious. True, certain success had been achieved in reproducing the human voice for the kinema, but realism would never be attained until the other sounds of the moment were also reproduced. It was not sufficient that you hear the voices of two people conversing in a railway carriage; you must also hear the rattle and the rumble of the express train if the effect were not to appear grotesque. In any event we would always be left with the fact that the eye offered the shortest journey to the brain.

Do you think, asked our representative, that the day will ever come when all pictures will be shown in colour?

Some wonderful work is being done to-day in coloured photography, replied Dr. Howells. Yes, I think that some day we will get colours.

CRIME MYTH.

And the stereoscope. Do you think that a stereoscopic effect can ever be attained?

Two men have practically devoted their lives to this problem. Perspective is now faultless, and I think it is possible to get depth.

Dr. Howells holds the firm opinion that instances of the film having any effect on crime are very rare, indeed that the kinema has little or no effect on crime.

This view, he said, was supported by several recent court decisions in the United States. Only the other day in India an attempt was made in the courts to prove that a certain spectacular crime had been inspired by the alleged morbid influence of the kinema, but the judge trying the case had negatived that.

THE KINEMA AND THE LEGITIMATE STAGE.

Where one dollar is spent in the construction and upkeep of theatres in the United States for the legitimate stage five hundred dollars are spent for the moving pictures.

This was the answer Dr. Howells gave to a query regarding the respective futures of the kinema and the legitimate stage. This means, he added, that in America to-day very few travelling companies leave New York to play in the West, and that cities with a population of less than 500,000 can boast very few legitimate stage attractions during the season.

Nevertheless, he must confess that the legitimate stage would never lose its appeal for him, especially comedy productions.

He did not think combined vaudeville and kinema performances would ever achieve much favour. There were very few in America and they were not popular in Britain.

PICTURE OF THE FUTURE.

The picture of the future, said Dr. Howells in answer to a further question, will be saner—less sensational and more true to life. "Of course all art must be exaggerated, but I think the day of the very thrilling serial with ten buckets of blood is gone. I really commend the action of some censors in refusing to pass extreme examples of this class of film, especially for exhibition in Oriental countries. We have tried to get away from the merely sensational type of picture, and First National now makes no serials."

"The kinema producer has the whole field of literature, science and current history to explore," continued Dr. Howells, "and it is there that I think the best pictures of the future will find their birth. To make a good picture it requires first a good director, next a good star and supporting cast, then a good story. Too often you get a good director and a good star but a mediocre story. Obviously the best story is the story written to stand on its own merits, and it is to the literature of the world that the kinema producer must turn for the best material."

FILM HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

And in your opinion the ideal picture—?

A picture like "Daddy Longlegs," replied Dr. Howells, a picture with a wonderful story, a good star, and a great director. Take certain classic pictures of to-day. They will always be classics of the screen—"Intolerance," "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," "In Old Kentucky," and "Daddy Longlegs," to name but a few.

Do you think the future will see the pictures equalling or surpassing the colossal scale of "Intolerance"?

One of our latest productions, said Dr. Howells, "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," produced by the Metro organisation cost $800,000. At this moment there is a producer engaged in screening nothing less ambitious than a history of the world. Yes, I think that the future will see "Intolerance" eclipsed.

CAPRICIOUS PUBLIC.

What do you consider the most successful picture produced under the aegis of First National?

Dr. Howells smiled quizzically. The finest, or even the most expensive picture is not necessarily the most successful financially, he said. "Passion," a picture featuring Pauli Negre, whom David P. Howells disovered in Germany shortly after the termination of the war, had an exhibition value in the United States of $1,025,000. Incidentally First National has now induced Pauli Negre to come to America to make pictures for it. Furthermore, a picture will receive a splendid reception at one place and a cold one at another. It is difficult always to gauge the success of a picture, and a producer must be guided more by instinct or intuition than by ordinary business rules. One of our most successful pictures from the financial standpoint was "In Old Kentucky," which I believe was shown locally at the Coronet Theatre. Our first serial "Son of Tarzan," also met with great success.

A BRITISH MASTERPIECE.

Do you think that British producers can ever challenge America's lead?

Some wonderful films have been made in Britain. A notable instance that comes to mind is a film version of a Dickens book made by a company that shortly afterwards disbanded for lack of financial support. That picture was a masterpiece, and First National was not slow in securing the rights for America. British pictures are distinguished by some excellent qualities, though the attention given to detail in itself unimportant is at times apt to become wearisome.

Then you think—?

You have seen the French picture, said Dr. Howells. It is typically French. You have seen the Italian picture. It is typically Italian. Why is it that these pictures are received in Britain with so much less favour than the American film? It is because the American film is more universal in its appeal.

WHERE AMERICA LEADS.

It is this universal appeal that you think will leave the lead with America?

For years to come America will keep her lead in the kinema industry. Her strides since the war have been enormous. Originally she imported all pictures from France, and now France is her second best customer.

To what do you attribute this supremacy of the American picture?

The reason why America can produce the picture of world appeal and universal sympathy is found in the varied nature of her people. There are more Jews in New York than in Jerusalem, more Irishmen than in the city of Dublin. It is the presence of this great cosmopolitan mass of people that tends to give the American picture a more universal appeal than pictures produced in countries with a less varied population.

Then there is the vital factor of climate, continued Dr. Howells. Nowhere could you have a climate better suited to kinema production than that of South California. No nation outside America has made such rapid advances in production of pictures as Britain, but your climate offers a serious handicap to your producers.

KINEMA TRADE IN CHINA.

For the same reason then you do not think that the kinema industry will gain a footing in a country like China?

The climate of the East, especially that of the Malay States and Java is too humid for the best results to be obtained. Indeed I frequently found ordinary photography at certain times of the day very difficult. Apart from the expense of coming to China, most producers can get all the colour and atmosphere they want by a little skilful staging in California.

Speaking of China, added Dr. Howells, I might mention that the kinema trade in the East shows less signs of the general depression than most of the other trades. People will go to their kinema theatre.

You will get here in Hongkong, said Dr. Howells in answer to a final query, the latest and the best pictures just one month after their release in America. In other words, you will be only one month behind Broadway. That one month is consumed in getting the picture out here.

HONGKONG WONDERFUL.

Dr. Howells, who has already visited Europe in the course of a world tour, left Hongkong for Shanghai by the "Empire State" yesterday morning. From Shanghai he goes to Hankow, thence to Peking and home to America via Japan. He had just one word to describe Hongkong which he had visited for the first time—"Wonderful!"

Hongkong Amusements Ltd., are the local agents for First National, many of whose best pictures have been shown at the Coronet and the Kowloon Theatres.

MAGICIAN ARRESTED.

"PLANTING THE SILVER TREE."

WOMAN'S AMAZING CREDULITY.

A Chinese was this morning charged before Magistrate Lindsell with having stolen $118 in money and $145 worth of jewellery from a Chinese woman living at No. 11 U Hing Terrace.

Sub-Inspector Grant, who prosecuted, described the case as the old story of "planting the silver tree." The defendant was alleged to have gone to the complainant's house on Saturday to tell her fortune. After examining the palms of her hands, he told her that a lot of money was coming her way very soon, but she would have to comply with certain conditions. On his instructions, the woman procured two ginger jars. In one she placed all her money and jewellery, and in the other some scrap iron. Both jars were covered with paper and sealed. Then, the defendant, who was "something of a magician," by quickness of hand changed the position of the jars without the woman's knowledge. Handing her the jar which was supposed to contain the jewellery, he instructed her to lock it in her box. She was not to open it until 24 hours had elasped, when, he assured her, for every $1 she had placed in the jar she would get $10. The other jar, the defendant said, according to the conditions, must be thrown into the harbour. He took it away with him, but he had not been gone a quarter of an hour, when the woman's curiosity led her to open the jar in her custody. To her surprise, it contained no valuables but only worthless iron. She immediately went in search of the defendant and found him at the Star ferry. When searched at the station, practically all the money and jewellery was found on the defendant. He also had on him a railway ticket to Sheklung.

The defendant was remanded until to-morrow afternoon.

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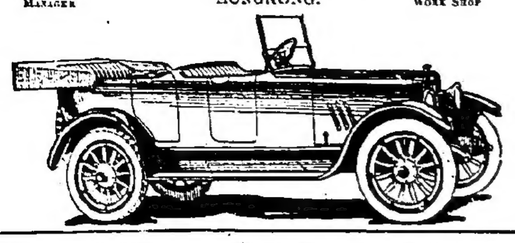

SHIPPING ITEMS.

"CHEKIANG" AND "CAIRO" COLLIDE.

"HYDRANGEA" TOUCHES ROCK.

To-day's shipping reports besides indicating heavy weather outside, bring details of a couple of accidents.

On August 22, the s.s. "Chekiang" collided with H.M.S. "Cairo" at Hankow. The "Cairo" was at anchor, and according to report, sheering about badly. She was struck by the "Chekiang" receiving damage to the bows. The "Chekiang's" port quarter was also damaged.

The "Hydrangea" touched a rock as she was leaving Swatow in bad weather on Friday, some damage to her ram resulting.

It seems that as she was leaving the port it was observed that she would not clear the Black buoy marking a rock. The engines were put astern but she touched stem on before all the headway was off. She came off almost immediately. Holds were carefully sounded as she making no water, and the vessel was brought on to Hongkong. Examination showed the ram to be damaged, a piece 2 ft. long and 4 inches wide being taken off.

SHIP PUTS BACK.

The "Yue Ying Wah" has put back to port for coal and water having encountered a typhoon off St. John's Island. The ship left here on Friday for Hoihow and arrived in Hongkong again on Sunday.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A clean bill of health was returned for the Colony on Saturday.

A private collection of old Chinese paintings and curios will be sold by Messrs. Lammert Bros. to-morrow afternoon.

While walking in Austin Road, Kowloon, yesterday afternoon, a Chinese was hit on the head by a small hammer which a child accidentally dropped from the verandah of house No. 20. He was taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital for slight injuries.

A Chinese woman was yesterday afternoon knocked down by motor cycle No. 45 in Des Vœux Road West, at the junction of Centre Street. She received injuries to her head, and was removed to the hospital. On examination, her injuries were found to be only superficial, and after they had been dressed, she was discharged.

Official Government reports place the total number of people killed in the last Kansu earthquake at 378,700 men. In the Fuchiang district alone 800 were killed and 700 houses destroyed. In Chinhsien 100,000 are reported to have been killed and another 100,000 in Nanhsiang and Liuchiaocha. Four hundred square li of land collapsed in Tungchuenhsien.

While at work at the Tung Cheung coal yard on Saturday afternoon, loading coal into a junk, a coolie woman slipped and fell from the gangway into the harbour. She sank immediately with the two baskets which she was carrying, and was not seen again. Later in the evening her body was recovered and removed to the Kowloon mortuary.

Revenue Officers had a busy week-end conducting no fewer than 11 raids on opium divans at various parts of the Central district and West Point. They made hauls of various small quantities of opium, cooking utensils and smoking gear. Forty-nine arrests were made, including two women. In one case several taels of opium were discovered in the false back of an ordinary Chinese wall lamp. All the arrested people are being charged with various offences under the ordinance.

A distinguished member of His Majesty's Navy caused a sensation at the Shanghai Race Club on August 28, remarks the *N. C. D. News* by appearing in a Panama hat with the brim rolled inside the crown (the hat being otherwise too large for him), so that the whole thing sat on his head like a flower pot. However, one understands that when the sun gets hot, the wearer pulls out the back part of the brim and props up the front, to prevent it from extinguishing him, on the edge of a single eye-glass, thus imparting to the hat a coquettish rake from right to left and combining use and beauty. The novelty may be commended to modistes.

THE CORONET.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS IN MERRY MOOD.

Douglas Fairbanks's film work resembles Scots whisky in that it is always good, with some of it of outstanding excellence. "Mr. Fexit" is one of his best and it packed The Coronet yesterday. The theme is one after the cinema favourite's own heart. A young American at Oxford has just become engaged to an English girl when news comes that under the terms of his father's will he must return to America which he has not seen for fifteen years. But he is afraid to marry and to introduce his wife to the family—three aunts and an uncle who, as Mark Sheridan used to say, show their ancient lineage in their faces. His friend Speed offers to take his place and to ginger up the family and make it human. He does! He adopts five young orpans *and* their older sister. He speedily has the uncle and the three aunts locking seven ways, for day light. He makes them human—very human—before the end. He unravels a couple of love tangles. Leave it to him—he'll fix it. It is all very boisterous and hilarious and the laughter was frequent and free yesterday. There is one great fighting scene which shows "Mr. Fixit" and his friends searching for his sweetheart and actually rounding-up a big batch of crooks. The sequel to that scene sent the audience into fits of laughter. "Mr. Fixit" is Fairbanks at his best, which is saying much.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the local American Consulate General from the Manila Observatory.

7.46 p.m. on Saturday.

Typhoon in about 111 deg. Long. E. 22 deg. Lat. N. moving NW.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Empire State" yesterday:—Mrs Ellen Boardman, Mrs Irene Bradshaw, Miss J. L. Bradshaw, Master H. Bradshaw, Miss A. C. Cutter, Mrs A. S. Cushing, Miss B. J. Cushing, Miss B. E. Cushing, Mr G. E. Churchill, Mr John Dare, Mrs F. J. Davis, Mrs V. Eastland, Mr G. E. Emerson, Mrs Eliza Fields, Mr and Mrs W. E. Hausbeer, Mr Sydney K. Cohen, Dr. and Mrs T. J. Howells, Master Howells, Mrs T. L. Hall, Mr and Mrs H. W. Love, Miss Lola M. Love, Miss J. E. Love, Master D. H. Love, Mr J. F. Mason Mr J. R. Murray, Mr H. McKinley, Miss D. Nicholson Mr George Orsorio, Mr and Mrs L. B. Richardson, Mr Leon Rossenthal, Mrs R. Sloman, Mr M. L. Stewart, Mr R. P. Segurson, Capt. H. F. Udby, Dr. and Mrs H. C. West, Mr and Mrs H. K. Smith, Miss Smith, Mr and Mrs H. F. Hofer. Mr G. Murphy, Mr J. O. Anderson, Mr H. A. S. Alves, Mr F. H. S. Alves, Miss Alice Basto, Mr Hugh W. Boll, Mr Jos. D. Birrell, Prof. and Mrs K. D. Digby, Mrs E. M. Eustace, Mr L. G. Graham, Miss C. Goodknight, Mr I. B. Graybill, Mr and Mrs H. Luz, Mr H. O. Hertford, Mr S. Howard, Mrs G. Hazzard, Mr W. Joseph, Mr D. A. Malcolm, Mrs A. M. Johnson, Mr S. T. King Mr E. M. Larcina, Mr N. W. Loy Mr O. W. Lewke, Miss B Lewke, Miss I. Lissak, Messrs Geo. J. Mabarak, F. L. McCloskey, Mr and Mrs O. Terrell, Mr K. Ono, Lieut. B. S. Riley, Miss D. Remedios, Messrs G. M. Richards, R. R. Roxburgh, P. S. Saywell, Mrs A. M. Spark, Mrs C. Basto da Silva, Mr Mario Simmoes Silva, Mrs J. M. Basto da Silva, Miss Maria da Silva, Mr T. M. Shearstone, Messrs E. A. Silagi, G. T. Watnmull. Wm. Bellis, J. W. Bayer, J. J. Breen, W. Clark, C. Connor, F. Bolluce, W. Feehan, J. Fitzgerald, E. Graybill, J. M. Sanford, S. F. Hallock, D. Hippolyte, L. V. Hudson, C. Lee, C. G. Mertz, J. W. Morris, A. K. Olsen and D. P. Ordanez.

The Anglo-French School, Causeway Bay, reopens at 9 a.m. to-morrow. The shorthand class will reopen at 5 p.m. on Thursday.

A proposal to allow women to sit on juries has been rejected by the German Reichstag (Council of the Empire), the Bavarian representative stating that his Government considered that women had no qualifications whatever for the work.

Posted in Northampton on May 18, 1911, in a pillar-box only a quarter-mile from its destination, a post-card of birthday greetings was delivered 10 years and 2 months afterwards.

MORE HOUSES COLLAPSE.

OTHER STORM INCIDENTS.

Soon after 9 o'clock on Saturday night, the roofs and second floor verandahs of two three-storeyed houses, Nos. 164 and 166, Queen's Road West, near the Government Civil Hospital, collapsed suddenly, the weight of falling timbers and masonry wrecking the floors. Some of the walls dividing the rooms also gave way, leaving only the main walls standing. The first floor verandahs, which are supported by massive square granite pillars, were not affected. The Fire Brigade who were early on the scene, promptly set to work removing the debris which had blocked the roadway and was holding up traffic. Both houses were occupied, but fortunately there were no casualties. The inmates were able to make their escape in the nick of time, but were forced to abandon all their furniture and effects in their hasty flight. Had the collapse occurred an hour later when the people had retired for the night, another Old Bailey catastrophe would have been inevitable. Several pedestrians had very narrow escapes from the falling masonry. Gangs of coolies from the P.W.D. worked until a late hour shoring up the caved in walls.

At the back of the New Government quarters in Wongneichong Road, trees and earth crashed against a wall which had recently been erected against the hill, and completely demolished it.

The Racecourse and recreation grounds at Happy Valley were like a huge lake. They were a couple of feet under water in some places. Water poured down from the hill into the canal like a river.

TWO WOMEN KILLED.

A coolie, his wife, daughter and son, and a *foki* were asleep in an unnumbered house in Saiwanho, Shaukiwan, on Saturday night, when the house suddenly collapsed about 4.30 a.m. The roof fell into the living room and buried the coolie and his family. The cockloft on which the *foki* slept, was the only part of the house which was not affected by the collapse. The *foki* dug the coolie out, and between them they managed to extricate the latter's son. The three worked strenuously to rescue the other two members of the family, but were unable to shift the heavy stones which had fallen on them. Aid was summoned from the police station. The police, Sanitary Board and cemetery coolies worked hard for an hour removing the debris before they could get out the women, who were already dead. Their badly crushed bodies were removed to the public mortuary.

Another collapse was reported to have occurred in Shekiung village, Kowloon City, where the back portion of a farmer's house collapsed at 9 a.m., on Saturday. Fortunately all the inmates were working in the fields at the time and no casualty resulted. The damage done was estimated at $100. The house is a very old one, and it is thought that it would be safer to pull all of it down.

Another landslide occurred on Pokfulum Road last night, and as others seem probable, the road has been closed to traffic until further notice. Coolies working on the old slide have been called off the road as a precaution.

A tree in Statue Square was blown down during the week-end. It has been removed by the Forestry Department.

SERIOUS HOUSE COLLAPSE.

MANY PEOPLE DEAD.

Shortly before noon to-day houses No. 313 and 315 Queen's Road West collapsed. As a result, many people are dead. Twenty persons were dug out alive and taken to hospital. Eleven were detained and the others discharged after their wounds had been dressed.

At house No. 313 seven people are still reported missing, three from the ground floor, one from the first floor, and two from the second. One body was recovered about three o'clock this afternoon.

At house No. 315 one person has been reported missing from the top floor.

LATER.

FIREMEN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

The ground floors of the houses were used as shops and the other floors as dwelling.

While at work at the rear portion of No. 315, several firemen had a very narrow escape when a portion of the back wall collapsed without warning.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 20, 1921 amounted to 72,691 tons and the sales during the period, to 73,465 tons.

At the Hongkong Theatre a very fine drama entitled "The Silk Lined Burglar" is now screening, consisting of six parts in which Priscilla Dean is in the leading role. This picture is very exciting and will keep the spectators well engaged throughout the show. Joe Martin takes the principal part in a Comic Comedy "The Jungle Gentleman" in two Reels.

OUR STORMY WEATHER.

SATURDAY'S SQUALL VELOCITY 69 MILES AN HOUR.

The recent stormy weather commenced with a line squall at 2 a.m. on August 31, followed by others of considerable intensity until the afternoon. The barometer was above normal but the wind, apart from the squalls, indicated low pressure to the south west of Hongkong, which must have been of small area as the "Pyrrhus," in latitude 15 deg. and longitude 113 deg., had moderate E.N.E. winds with cloudy weather and squalls, having passed through a calm belt between latitude 11 deg. and 14 deg. Her lowest barometer reading, 29.62 inches, occurred in this belt.

The "Sandon Hall" in latitude 19 deg. and longitude 117 deg. had fresh E.N.E. winds with fine clear weather.

On September 1 the weather at Hongkong was fine with a fresh to moderate East wind. The "Pyrrhus," approaching Hongkong from the south, had fresh E.N.E. winds throughout, with cloudy weather and squalls. She had no southerly winds.

The Indo-China observations indicated a shallow depression over Annam and the western portion of the China Sea.

On September 2, the weather at Hongkong became squally and the wind freshened from E.N.E. At 2 p.m. the "Escalona," in latitude 20 and longitude 116 had a strong E.S.E. wind with squally weather and heavy sea; barometer 29.73. At Hongkong the barometer, though oscillating considerably, showed no definite tendency downward until 7 p.m. when an apparent gradient between Gap Rock and Hongkong was confirmed. By 8 p.m. it was tolerably certain that a secondary had formed and was then to the south of Hongkong. The wind at Gap Rock increased to force 9 and veered to ESE by 4 a.m. on September 3, when communication was interrupted. The highest squall velocity recorded at the Observatory was at the rate of 69 m.p.h. at 5.53 a.m. on the 3rd. Seven inches of rain fell.

As frequently happens in such cases the secondary became the most important feature of the cyclonic system. It moved north-westward, and entered the coast between Macao and Quang Chau Wan on the afternoon of September 3.

A somewhat similar case occurred on July 21 when a secondary formed in the southern portion of an established but slowly moving cyclone to the east of Ballingtang Channel, moved rapidly westward, reaching Haiphong on July 25.

CHINA MAIL SERVICE.

NEW ROUTE PLANNED.

SHANGHAI TO JAVA VIA HONGKONG.

The China Mail s. s. Co. Ltd. has decided to detach the s.s. "Nile" from the Trans-Pacific service and to inaugurate a service between Shanghai and Java ports, calling at Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Semarang and Sourabaya, with a probable addition of two other ports which will be announced later.

It is needless to say that this vessel will be a splendid addition to the local coastwise service, being by far the best fitted vessel, from a passenger accommodation standpoint, that there is in the Java service.

Headquarters for this service will be in Hongkong and agencies will be established at the various ports of call.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

I, No. 5562589 Pte. A. J. Street, 2/Wiltshire Regt., do hereby give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife after this date.

September 5, 1921.

NOTICE.

WE have This Day taken over from Messrs. BRUNNER, MOND & CO. (CHINA) LIMITED the Agency of Messrs. JOSEPH CROSFIELD & SONS LIMITED for the supply of Caustic Soda, Silicate of Soda, Glycerine and other chemical products ("Pyramid" Brand).

REISS & CO.,
(Reiss Brothers Limited).

Hongkong, September 1, 1921.

TO LET.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, full board (small washing Private Bathrooms, five minutes from Ferry Kowloon—$85.00 per month. Apply Box 1320, c/o "China Mail."

TO LET.

TO LET.—EUROPEAN FLAT, in Jordan Road, Kowloon, moderate rent. Apply Box 1321, c/o The "China Mail" Office.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-FRENCH SCHOOL.

Causeway Bay.

THIS SCHOOL RE-OPENS on TUESDAY, 6th inst., at 9 a.m. The Shorthand Class will re-open on THURSDAY, 8th inst. at 5 p.m.

Hongkong, September 5, 1921.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Examinations will commence on MONDAY, November 28th, 1921. Forms of entry and copies of regulations and syllabus can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

Each entry-form duly filled in, must reach the Registrar together with the fee of $15 (Hongkong Currency) on or before October 1st, 1921.

The following Scholarships, further particulars of which can be obtained from the Registrar, will be awarded on the result of the Matriculation Examination.

1. Two King Edward VII Scholarships of the value of £40 per annum open to British subjects only.
2. One President Scholarship of the value of £400 per annum open to Chinese subjects only.
3. One Chater Masonic Scholarship open to the sons of Free Masons who are members of any Masonic Bodies in Hongkong or South China of the value of $200 per annum.
4. Two Peace Memorial Scholarships of the value of £300 per annum open to candidates of pure British descent.

N. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH,
Registrar.

Hongkong, September 1, 1921.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAART - MAATSCHAPPIJ
(United Netherlands Navigation Co.)

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN.
(Holland-East Asia Line.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From: ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, GENOA LISBON, and MANILA.

THE Steamship "ALDERAMIN."

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 14th September, 1921, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 13th September, 1921, at 10 A.M. by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
General Agents.

Hongkong, September 5, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

SATURDAY, September 10, 1921,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Few Complete Sets of Crystal Glass Table Services,

Also

A few Pieces of Crystal Cut Glass Jugs, Vases, Bowls, etc.

On view from Friday, the 9th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

on

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1921.
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street

A Selection of Antique China and Curios, Old Chinese Painting, etc.

(Full particulars will be advertised later on).

TERMS:—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, September 5, 1921.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *China Mail*, are charged for at the rate of $1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

NOTICES.

EVENING DRESS WEAR

DRESS SHIRTS.

STIFF FANCY FRONTS.
STIFF PLAIN FRONTS.
PLEATED SILK FRONTS.
PLEATED PIQUE FRONTS.

ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.

PRICE $8.50

BLACK DRESS TIES, $1.75
WHITE DRESS TIES, 65 cts.
BLACK SILK SOCKS, $3.25 TO $4.75
WHITE FRENCH BRACES, $3.25

PURE IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HAND WOVEN, MADE FROM A SPECIALLY PREPARED YARN.—
FROM $16.50 TO $32.00 Per Dozen.

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COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA
THE SUPREME INSTRUMENT OF MUSIC.

ANDERSON'S
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Sole Agents:—
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PREPARED PAINTS OF ALL KINDS AND COLOURS.
BERGER'S LIQUID RED LEAD covers 50 per cent. more surface, weight for weight, than the ordinary hand mixed Red Lead.
MATROIL—The oil paint you thin with water. Covering capacity one third more than that of Washable Distemper.
STRUCTURAL & ROOF PAINT—A preservative.
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PRICES ON APPLICATION—STOCKS CARRIED.
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MR. BERGER MADE FINE COLOURS IN LONDON IN 1760.

Do you know
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Tansan must differ
in character in order
to accomplish results
unobtainable by the
use of any other
known water?

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SHIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD

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Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. (Sundays 10 p.m. only)
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (Sundays 5 p.m. only)

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Sailings To:—Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 9 a.m. only).
From Macao—Daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 5 p.m. only).

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE".....Sailing on or about 20th September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FIUME having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE, AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "TRIESTE".....end of August.
S.S. "PERSIA".....Sailing in the Middle of October.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "PERSIA".....Sailing on or about 3rd October.

Passengers Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to
SAILING FROM COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMONA".....Sailing the beginning of Sept.
S.S. "UMVOLOSI".....Sailing on or about 30th sept.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—
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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
ALASKA MARU .....Thursday, 8th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Durban & Cape Town via Singapore. Passenger Service.
SEATTLE MARU .....Friday, 21st Oct.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via SINGAPORE.
PEKING MARU .....Wednesday, 14th Sept.

DELI & BANGKOK Via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
KISHU MARU .....Saturday, 1st Oct.
Excellent accommodation for 1st and 3rd class passengers.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Island.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
ALABAMA MARU (omit. Dairen) .....Tuesday, 20th Sept.
ARABIA MARU .....Tuesday, 4th Oct.

NEW YORK. Via PANAMA.
AMUR MARU .....Wednesday, 14th Sept.

NEW ORLEANS. Via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.
CHOSEN MARU (Kobe direct) .....Monday, 5th Sept.
BURMA MARU .....Monday, 3rd October.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.
AMAKUSA MARU .....Tuesday, 6th Sept.

TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
SORHU MARU .....Thursday, 8th September.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager.
Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE
"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE
(OCEAN S.S. CO., LD. & CHINA MUTUAL S.N. CO., LD.)
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LD.)
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

S.S. "CITY OF CANTON".....Via Suez Canal ..... 8th September.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For freight and particulars apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO., CANTON.

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 900 feet long.

Town Office: 64, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 459.
Shipyard: Shum-Sui Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 2.
Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1919.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW & BANGKOK	CHUSAN	Sept. 6, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SZECHUEN	Sept. 6, at 3 p.m.
AMOY AND SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Sept. 8, at 9 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG & TIENTSIN	HUICHOW	Sept. 9, at 4 p.m.
	YINGCHOW	Sept. 10, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO	SIKIANG	Sept. 13, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	KAIFONG	Sept. 14, at 9 a.m.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	SOOCHOW	Sept. 15, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUIYANG	Sept. 17, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI AND TSINGTAO		

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAIL and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER & FREIGHT SERVICE.
For VICTORIA, B.C. AND SEATTLE.
Calling Shanghai—Kobe—Yokohama.

	Leave Hongkong.	Arrive Seattle.
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE"	Sept. 10th.	Sept. 30th.
S.S. "SILVER STATE" For Manila	Oct. 11th.	
S.S. "ELDRIDGE"	Oct. 11th.	
S.S. "SILVER STATE"	Oct. 22nd.	Nov. 11th.

PASSENGER & FREIGHT
For TRIESTE & HAMBURG.

S.S. "CROOK".....Sept. 12th.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT,
Calling Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

S.S. "PAWLEIT".....Sept. 20th.
S.S. "COAXET".....Oct. 15th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland common points Passenger and Freight Particulars. Apply to:—

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions

SERVICE TO UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON
Via Panama

S.S. "SCHODACK" .....Sept. 15th.

For freight space and particulars apply to:—

THE BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONES 2477 & 2478. AGENTS 5TH FLOOR HOTEL MANSIONS.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR SERVICE
TO
SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA
and other JAVA PORTS.
PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.
FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

GLYMONT .....8th Sept.
CADARETTA .....15th Sept.

FREIGHT ONLY.
FOR SAIGON.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5TH FLOOR, HOTEL MANSIONS TELEPHONE 2477 & 2478. PASSENGER OFFICE QUEEN'S B'DING, 2 ICE HOUSE ST.

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(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

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PACIFIC STEAMER	FROM HONGKONG	DUE VANCOUVER	ATLANTIC STEAMER	FROM CANADA	DUE LIVERPOOL
E. Asia	Sept. 15	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
*Montcalm	Oct. 26	Nov. 19	E. Britain	Nov. 26	Dec. 4

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.
Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

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AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO
via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu
S.S. "NANKING" Sept. 16th
S.S. "CHINA" Nov. 3rd.

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE
S.S. "NILE" Oct. 4th
S.S. "CHINA" Oct. 15th
S.S. "NANKING" Nov. 23rd.

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STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
HAILOONG	Capt. W. Couper	WEDNESDAY, 7th Sept., at 2 p.m
HAIHONG	Capt W. O. Passmore	FRIDAY, 9th Sept., at 2 p.m.
HAICHING	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, 13th Sept., at 2 p.m

SWATOW.
Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—
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For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND HAMBURG	s.s. "SANDON HALL"	24th Sept.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM HAMBURG AND GLASGOW	s.s. "KENTUCKY"	3rd Oct.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

Or to REISS & Co., Canton.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

VESSELS DUE

FROM SHANGHAI.

Sept. 6.—B. F.	Ascanius.
7.—B. F.	City of Canton.
9.—B. F.	Ningchow.
12.—P. & O.	Dilwara.
17.—B. F.	Eurypylus.
19.—B. F.	Knight Templar.
19.—P. & O.	Dunera.
Oct. 6.—B. F.	Eumaeus.
12.—B. F.	Eurymachus.
Nov. 12.—B. F.	Peleus.

FROM JAPAN.

Sept. 7.—B. I.	Arratoon Apcar.
15.—B. I.	Tanda.
15.—P. & O.	Khyber.
16.—N. K. K.	Anyo Maru.
20.—E. & A.	Eastern.
23.—B. F.	Elpenor.
24.—B. I.	Takada.
Oct. 3.—B. F.	Glaucus.
" 4.—B. F.	Theseus.
10.—B. F.	Pyrrhus.
13.—P. & O.	Khiva.
15.—E. & A.	Arafura.
21.—B. F.	Titian.
27.—P. & O.	Sardinia.
31.—B. F.	Antilochus.
Nov. 10.—P. & O.	Karmala.
24.—P. & O.	Nyanza.
Dec. 8.—P. & O.	Somali.
28.—B. F.	Mentor.
Dec. 26.—B. F.	Teiresias.

FROM MANILA.

Sept. 9.—B. F.	Talthybius.
29.—B. F.	Tyndareus.
Oct. 23.—B. F.	Protesilaus.
Nov. 26.—B. F.	Ixion.
Dec. 11.—B. F.	Talthybius.
30.—B. F.	Tyndareus.

FROM JAVA.

Sept. 8.—J.C.J.L.	Tjilatjap.

FROM CALCUTTA.

Sept. 7.—N.Y.K.	Benten Maru.
7.—B. I.	Takada.

FROM SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Sept. 15.—A. O.	Changsha.
15.—N.Y.K.	Nikko Maru.
28.—E. & A.	Arafura.

FROM VANCOUVER.

Sept. 8.—C.P.O.S.	Empress of Asia.
15.—B. F.	Tyndareus.
Oct. 13.—B. F.	Protesilaus.
Nov. 3.—B. F.	Ixion.
24.—B. F.	Talthybius.
Dec. 15.—B. F.	Tyndareus.
Jan. 13.—B. F.	Protesilaus.

FROM LONDON.

Sept. 11.—P. & O.	Khiva.
15.—N.Y.K.	Iyo Maru.
15.—G. L.	Glenapp.
23.—N. L.	Carnarvonshire.
27.—P. & O.	Sardinia.
Oct. 10.—P. & O.	Karmala.
26.—P. & O.	Nyanza.
Nov. 8.—P. & O.	Somali.
24.—P. & O.	Syria.
Dec. 6.—P. & O.	Dongola.
20.—P. & O.	Kashmir.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sept. 17.—B. F.	Eumaeus.
20.—B. F.	Demodocus.
28.—B. F.	Antilochus.
Oct. 2.—B. F.	Peleus.
4.—B. F.	Hyson.
11.—B. F.	Tydeus
17.—B. F.	Machaon.
23.—B. F.	Rhesus
30.—B. F.	Priam.
Nov. 1.—B. F.	Mentor.
8.—B. F.	Laomedon.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.P.O.S., R.M.S. "Montcalm" arrived at Moji on Aug. 29 (10 a.m.), left there on Aug. 30 (5 a.m.), and is due at Kobe on Aug. 31 (5 a.m.).

The C.P.O.S., R.M.S. "Empress of Japan," arrived at Shanghai on Sept. 1 (noon) left there on Sept. 1 (9.30 a.m.), and is due at Hongkong on Sept. 4, (6 a.m.).

The C.P.O.S., R.M.S. "Empress of Russia," arrived at Yokohama on Aug. 26 (1 a.m.) left there on Aug. 27 (noon), and is due at Vancouver on Sept. 5.

The P. & O. s.s. "Khiva" is expected to leave Singapore for Hongkong on Sept. 6.

The C.P.O.S., R.M.S. "Empress of Asia," arrived at Shanghai on Sept. 2 (1.30 p.m.) left there Sept. 3 (9 a.m.), and is due at Manila on Sept. 6 (8 a.m.).

The N. Y. K. s.s. "Tamba Maru" left Kobe for this port via Moji on Aug. 29 and is expected here on Sept. 6, sailing for Bombay via Singapore on Sept. 6.

The P. & O. s.s. "Kashmir" left Shanghai for this port on Sept. 2 at 11.30 a.m. and is due here on Sept. 5 about 6 a.m.

The s.s. "Keemun" (Blue Funnel Line) left Shanghai on Sept. 1 for London, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Hongkong. The vessel is due here on Sept. 4 and will sail, as above, on Sept. 6.

The s.s. "Atreus" (Blue Funnel Line) left Taipeh on Sept 4 for New York via Hongkong. The vessel is due here on Sept. 5 and will sail, as above, on Sept. 7.

The B. I. s.s. Takada," left Singapore for this Port on Sept. 1 at p.m. and is due here on Sept. 7 at about a.m.

The N. Y. K. s.s. "Benten Maru" (Calcutta Line) left Singapore for this port on Sept. 1 and is expected here on Sept. 7.

The T. K. K. s.s. "Korea Maru" arrived at Yokohama on Aug. 27 and sails Aug. 30 being due at this port on Sept. 12.

The Dodwell Castle Line s.s. "Bowes Castle" which sailed from this port on May 19 via Suez Canal for New York, arrived at that port on August 13. Local agents, Messrs. Dodwell & Co. Ltd.

The N. Y. K. "Iyo Maru" left London for this port via Suez on Aug. 6 and is expected here on Sept. 16.

The T. K. K. s.s. "Anyo Maru" arrived at Yokohama on Sept. 2 and sails on Sept. 6, being due at Hongkong Sept. 16.

The N. Y. K. s.s. "Nikko Maru" left Sydney for Hongkong via ports on Aug. 28 and is expected here on Sept. 15, sailing for Japan on Sept. 16.

The P. & O. s.s. "Sardinia," left London on Aug. 19 and may be expected to arrive at Hongkong about Sept. 27.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KASHMIR"	9,700	6th Sept.	MARSEILLES, LONDON & A'werp
"DILWARA"	5,410	13th Sept.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"KHYBER"	9,400	16th Sept.	MARSEILLES, LONDON & A'werp.
"KHIVA"	9,000	14th Oct.	MARSEILLES, LONDON & A'werp.
"SARDINIA"	6,600	28th Oct.	MARSEILLES, LONDON & A'werp.
"KARMALA"	9,000	11th Nov.	MARSEILLES, LONDON & A'werp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ARRATOON APCAR"	4,510	9th Sept.	Calcutta, via Singapore Penang and Rangoon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	22nd Sept.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	17th Oct.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"TAKADA"	7,000	8th Sept.	Amoy, Shanghai and Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,000	12th Sept.	Japan via Shanghai.
"SARDINIA"	6,600	28th Sept.	Japan via Shanghai.

SPECIAL STEAMER.

The P. & O. s.s. "EGYPT" is expected to leave Hongkong on or about the 18th January, 1922, taking passengers and cargo for MARSEILLES and LONDON calling at Bombay.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

Parcels Measuring not more than 3½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

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N. Y. K.

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Cargo to Overland Points U. S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KATORI MARU ... ...Friday, 9th Sept. at 11 a.m.
KASHIMA MARU (Omit. Manila) ... ...Tuesday, 4th Oct., at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... ...Saturday, 29th Oct., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

KITANO MARU ... ...Friday, 16th Sept., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MITO MARU ... ...Middle of October.

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW & MARSEILLES.

LISBON MARU ... ...Monday, 3rd October.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... ...Tuesday, 20th Sept., at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU ... ...Tuesday, 18th Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via PANAMA.

DAKAR MARU ... ...Sunday, 18th September.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

KANAGAWA MARU ... ...Monday, 19th September.
KAWACHI MARU ... ...Middle of November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore and Penang.

TAMBA MARU ... ...Monday, 5th Sept.
TATSUNO MARU ... ...Tuesday, 20th Sept.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

NAGATO MARU ... ...Monday, 12th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU ... ...Friday, 16th Sept., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

RENTEN MARU ... ...Tuesday, 6th Sept.
CALCUTTA MARU ... ...Tuesday, 6th Sept.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

Telephone, Nos. 292.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(*Reuter's Service to the China Mail.*)

THE INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION.

LONDON, September 3rd.

Queen Wilhelmina received twenty members of the International Law Association at the royal castle at Apeldoorn.

The Congress has concluded after adopting rules regarding maritime carriage of goods.

THE HAGUE, September 3rd.

The International Law Association discussed international law as it affects private persons.

AMERICAN LABOUR TROUBLE.

WASHINGTON, September 3rd.

Four thousand troops have started for the Mingo (West Virginia) mining district, where it is reported that firing between miners and police continues.

AMERICA'S UNKNOWN WARRIOR.

PARIS, September 4th.

According to *Le Matin*, the United States Embassy has officially notified the French War Office that General Pershing will come to France at the beginning of October to fetch the body of the American Unknown Soldier, which will be transferred to the United States for burial in the Arlington National Cemetery, near Washington.

General Pershing will be accompanied by an American private, who will choose the coffin. It is expected that Marshal Foch will attend the burial, which will probably be held at the end of October with great solemnity.

MEXICAN OIL PROBLEM.

MEXICO CITY, September 4th.

Representatives of American oil interests have reached an agreement with Senor de la Huerta, Minister of Finance, but this agreement lacks President Obregon's signature. Americans express satisfaction at the agreement.

FRENCH HARVEST.

PARIS, September 2nd.

The Minister of Agriculture has reported to the Cabinet that the forthcoming harvest will approximate eighty-five million kuintals, including two million from the Upper Rhine. An exceptionally high average, 16.40 per hectare, is anticipated from the Lower Rhine and the Moselle areas.

BURGENLAND DISPUTE.

LONDON, September 4th.

Troubles between Austria and Hungary about Burgenland is still unsettled. It is hoped that a strong remonstrance from the Allies will induce Hungary to yield without bloodshed.

U.S. GRAIN TRAFFIC.

WASHINGTON, September 4th.

The Inter-State Commission has authorised reductions in railway rates on grain from the Middle and the Western to the Eastern States up to 4½ cents a hundred pounds.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE PHILIPPINES.

WASHINGTON, September 2nd.

General Leonard Wood has retired from the Army on acceptance of the Governor-Generalship of the Philippines.

NEW JAPANESE STEAMER.

LONDON, September 3rd.

The *London Maru*, 15,500 tons, was launched at Birkenhead. She is the largest ship built for Japan for some years.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds croup and whooping cough.

It has been a favourite with mothers of young children for almost forty years.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents the resulting in pneumonia.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(*To the Editor of the "China Mail."*)

SITUATION IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, September 3rd.

Bavaria has taken umbrage at the Imperial Government's precautionary decrees, as, for example, newspaper prohibitions, and is contending that Federal States should first have been consulted. There was some plain speaking at a meeting of the Reichstag Vigilance Committee, which supervises the affairs during Parliamentary recess.

An Independent member, Herr Dittman, described Munich as the headquarters of Monarchist plotters, to which the Bavarian delegate retorted that Bavaria was accustomed to be governed from Munich, not from Berlin, whom he warned not to draw the bow too tightly.

Herr Wirth created a sensation by condemning, in a threatening tone, the Bavarian's speech, stating that the tension between the working population and the parties of the Right was enormous. Herr Wirth left it to the Assembly to discover where the responsibility lay.

LONDON, September 4th.

The firmness of the German Government in resolutely suppressing Monarchist and reactionary movements has gained them much popular respect, which so far had been somewhat lacking. Last week's events have proved that German labour, both moderate and extreme, support the Government and uphold the Republic. They have vigorously suppressed Monarchist demonstrations, such as the Sedan celebrations, in various parts of Germany.

Bavaria, which so far has been resisting the firm measures of the Central Government, appears to be yielding to the pressure. The Bavarian newspapers, which defied the Berlin order to suspend publication, have now ceased to appear.

The Saxon Government is strongly supporting the Central Government.

The Allies regard favourably the strengthening of the Wirth Ministry, because it is a guarantee that Germany will carry out the Versailles Treaty.

IRISH CRISIS.

LONDON, September 4th.

It is understood that Government circles consider that the Sinn Fein reply is a definite rejection of the Government's proposals. The situation is regarded as extremely grave.

DISTURBANCES IN INDIA.

LONDON, September 3rd.

Latest telegrams from India indicate that there is a lull in the situation.

Ali Mudaliar, the rebel leader, has been arrested.

A Simla message says that the military have taken over charge at Tiruranagadi, where a number of Moplahs have surrendered. No fighting has taken place. The warship *Comus* left Calicut as naval assistance was no longer necessary.

A Calicut message says that, in addition to Ali Mudaliar, thirty Moplahs have been arrested.

Particulars of the murder of a retired Hindu inspector of police, who staunchly supported the Government, show that the rebels stuck his head on a pole and carried it through the bazaar.

It is reported that 300 Hindus of Melmuriansham have been forcibly converted to Islam.

MADRAS, September 4th.

In the course of a speech, in the Madras Legislative Council, Lord Willingdon declared that the religious fanaticism of the Moplahs was the instrument used by the leaders of a widespread dangerous organisation, who were only watching for an opportunity to attempt violently to overthrow the Government and the whole civil administration. Although the policy of the Government had been as far as possible to avoid exciting public opinion, they were resolved to enforce the observance of law and order, and to punish the guilty.

MADRAS, September 3rd.

Disturbances continue between caste Hindus and Audidravidas in the mill areas, which are patrolled by the military at night.

The Police intervened in a serious fracas and were fusilladed with stones.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

NEW YORK, September 2nd.

Mr. Elihu Root's declination of the seat in the International Court of Justice was conveyed in a letter to Signor Tittoni, who, thereupon, suggested the name of the prominent American jurist Mr. John Bassett Moore, ex-Assistant Secretary of State.

SHIPPING.

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Steamers.	Loading.	For	Sailing
KADJA ...	September ...	Amsterdam & Hamburg ...	4th Sept.
TJIMANUK ...	October ...	Rotterdam & Hamburg ...	3rd Oct.

For full particulars please apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

General Agents,

Telephone No. 1674. York Building.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

From NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"SANDON HALL"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after September 7th, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 14th Sept., 1921, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.
General Agents.

Hongkong, September 1, 1921.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

STEAMERS FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS & LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for Batavia, Persian Gulf, Continental, American and South African Ports.

THE Steamship "DI WARA," Captain BASS, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about TUESDAY, 13th September, 1921, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 2, 1921.

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Codes:—A.1, A. B. C. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley.

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Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (Via SHANGHAI, JAPAN & HONOLULU.)

"West Jena," ... ... 3rd September.

To SINGAPORE & JAVA.

"West Calera," ... ... 6th September.

To VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE (Via SHANGHAI & JAPAN.)

"West Canon," ... ... 2nd September.

Also, cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle to weekly sailings for

NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, BOSTON.

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T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS.	TONS.	LEAVES HONGKONG.
TENYO MARU	22,000	Sept. 9th.
*KOREA MARU	20,000	Sept. 16th.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	Sept. 23rd.
†PERSIA MARU	6,000	Oct. 15th at 10.30 a.m.
TAIYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 20th.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Nov. 16th.

*Calling at Keelung.

†Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Shanghai.

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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLENDO, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AYRES.

STEAMERS.	TONS.	LEAVE HONGKONG.
GINYO MARU	16,800	Sept. 8th.
ANYO MARU	18,700	Sept. 25th.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

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SHIPPING.

ASSESSMENT OF SHIPPING.

THE SLUMP IN VALUES.

In the resumed debate on the Finance Bill in the House of Commons, Sir William Raeburn moved an amendment to the Excess Profits Duty sections of the bill, "That there shall be granted as an allowance the difference between the original cost price of the asset plus any subsequent capital expenditure and its value after the war for this purpose shall be its value on the 31st day of August, 1921." He said the amendment involved two points, the one the principle upon which a war asset should be balanced, and the other the date on which the valuation should take place. In the bill the phrase and "Regard shall be had to the conditions prevailing on the 31st day of December, 1920," was exceedingly wide, and was entirely wide of the promise given by the Treasury at the time E.P.D. was first introduced. Immediately after the introduction of E.P.D. a deputation of shipowners—he was president of the Chamber of Shipping—was received by Mr. McKenna, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, who said that obsolescence and depreciation of shipping in regard to assessment would be taken into account after the war, and that they should be entitled to take into account the price paid for a ship, the capital expenditure, and the value after the war. The value of tonnage had recently assumed a somewhat fictitious value as the result of the throwing on the market of 300 German ships, and no account was taken of such circumstances by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer had said that he would stand by the promises of his predecessor, and that was all that he was asking for now. The Treasury had also issued a memorandum reporting Mr. McKenna's declaration. The effect of his amendment, continued Sir William Raeburn, would be that it would not leave to mere chance what the Inland Revenue might regard as circumstances to be taken into account. The second point was in respect of the date of valuation. The date mentioned in the amendment was that adopted in regard to holders of stock and there was no reason why it should not be applied in the case of shipping. The very highest price of British tonnage in January, 1920, was £31; the fall was unappreciable until June, 1920, and then it had fallen to £24, and in December until now it had fallen from £14, and from December until now it had fallen from £14 to £7 15s. They could therefore imagine what that meant in the case of tonnage of 12,000 to 20,000 tons. He did not think it fair to place the valuation as at 31st December last. He thought the Chancellor of the Exchequer should give another date than December 31st, 1920, as it was the period before the fall came heavily. Many had disposed of their ships when the prices were high, and those who held on were now placed in a position of great disadvantage. Many of the big lines lost a large proportion of their tonnage and replaced them sometimes at huge cost.

Mr. Alex. Shaw seconded the amendment, pointing out that many shipowners had relied on the promises of the Government, and that substantial injustice was being done to them.

Sir R. Horne replied that the Government would stand by the pledges given by Mr. McKenna on this subject, and would apply the principle of the memorandum issued by the Inland Revenue, but the terms of the amendment were too vague. As to the date for ascertaining the post-war value it would be obviously unfair to the State to take the bottom of the pit of depression, and the date specified in the clause was, he contended, the fairest as between the State and the shipowner. Plainly, it would not be equitable to take the value of a ship as cost price of a ship built years before the war and its value at a time after the war, when the slump had reached its lowest. Its cost price must be that at the outbreak of or during the war. Many shipowners had bought at high prices, not from patriotic motives, but simply because they considered it good business, and he could not conceive there was anything unfair in the Government's proposals.

Sir W. Raeburn expressed satisfaction that at any rate the Government had decided to stand by Mr. McKenna's pledge. There were, he said, a large number of claims coming forward, and they now knew they would be considered according to a definite principle.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

ANNUAL REPORT.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

The report of the Java-China-Japan Line states that conditions were favourable at the beginning of last year, the demand for tonnage being brisk and freights were at a remunerative level, notwithstanding the enormous height of working expenses. This prosperity did not, however, prove of long duration, towards the middle of the year trade declined and freights fell. Towards the end of the year the slump developed with even more rapidity, while salaries and wages, costs of fuel and stores and maintenance remained high. The ultimate results of the slump will be more evident in the report for this year on account of the number of voyages started towards the end of last year, which were only completed this year. In the trade between the Dutch East Indies and China competition by Japanese and by United States Shipping Board tonnage became more keen. The latter even accepted lower rates of freight than were justified by the state of the market, and this policy still further weakened freights. It can hardly be expected, however, that competition from American steamers will be permanently maintained on a route where American trade interests do not play a role. Sugar rates to China and Japan have now fallen to pre-war level. The sharp deviations in the value of the Mexican dollar greatly interfered with the trade in East Asiatic countries, and in consequence shipment of sugar from Java were very irregular. The Java-Pacific Line carried large quantities of copra cakes from the Dutch East Indies to the Pacific coast of the United States, but shipments of other colonial produce were small. Early last year the United States purchased huge quantities of Java sugar, the shipment of these securing to the steamers on this route full outward cargoes. The offer of cargo from San Francisco suffered on account of the general slump in trade and the high rate of the American dollar although the offer of cargo from the San Francisco district was fairly well maintained, it was exceedingly difficult to secure cargo from the interior of the States owing to the unfavourable railway rates to the west coast. Serious delays were met in ports on Java, the conditions prevailing at these ports being so bad that there was not the least guarantee of even moderate despatch being obtainable, and running expenses and duration of trips were unfavourably influenced thereby.

As was risks may now be considered to have ended, the balance of the reserve fund for war risk, amounting to 1,918,353fl, has been transferred to insurance reserve fund.

Owing to the fall in shipping values the cost price of new steamers contracted for before the slump will be too high to find profitable employment for these vessels. The directors, therefore, consider it essential to strengthem the reserve for steamers under construction, so that the book value of these steamers will be more in accordance with their actual market value. They therefore proposed to increase this reserve by 2,000,000fl from profit and loss account and 1,200,000fl from miscellaneous reserve fund. On Jan. 1, 1920, miscellaneous reserve fund amounted to 12,332,360fl, and out of this fund E.P. duty in Holland for 1918 of 4,631,070fl was paid, and 1,200,000fl transferred to reserve for steamers under construction the balance at the end of the year being 6,521,290fl. Out of this amount E.P. duty in the Dutch East Indies for 1919 is payable.

The gross profit for last year was 6,317,490fl, against 10,675,762fl for 1919. The directors propose to write off 512,930fl on steamers, 1,080,973fl on property in Asia, 40,654fl on stocks, 1,303,787fl on securities, and 2,000,000fl on reserve for steamers under construction, leaving a balance available for division of 1,378,000fl, against 2,496,051fl for 1919. From this a dividend of 15 per cent, can be paid, against 25 per cent. for 1919, and 106,000fl added to reserve fund.

SEAMEN'S LAW IN JAPAN.

COMPREHENSIVE REVISION PROPOSED.

A revision of the Seamen's Law is expected to be introduced in the next session of the Diet in order both to meet the requirements of the shipping trade, which has undergone great development, and to adopt the decision reached by the first International Seamen's Conference, writes a correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*.

The only Japanese regulations relating to seamen are the Ship Officials' Law promulgated in April, 1896, and the Seamen's Law promulgated in March, 1889, both laws being based on the German code. Since that time Japan's shipping has greatly expanded, especially at the time of the Russo-Japanese war and the European war, but no revision of the Seamen's Law has ever been made. As a result, considerable inconvenience is being experienced.

Even apart from this consideration, the resolution of the International Seamen's Conference necessitates a revision of the Japanese law. In the circumstances, the Department of Communications is now making necessary investigations with a view to introducing an amendment in the Diet.

The resolutions of the International Seamen's Conference cover: (1) Prohibition of the employment of children under 14 years of age; (2) guarantee of the means of subsistence for a period of not less than three months for the shipwrecked crew; and (3) establishment of free employment agencies. The first item necessitates a revision of the Japanese Seamen's Law. As to the second, the authorities are as yet undecided as to whether it should be covered by the Marine Law or by the Seamen's Law. It is expected, however, that the necessary provision will be made in the Marine Law. The third item calls for the enactment of a separate new law.

It is not yet known along what lines the Seamen's Law will be revised, but it is understood that the principal points of consideration are: (1) Question of working hours; (2) establishment of a minimum number of crew; (3) improvement of men's quarters; (4) matters relating to the supply of food and provisions to the crew; (5) compulsory installation of wireless apparatus; (6) prohibition of the placing of cargo on deck; (7) matters relating to the loadline law; (8) settlement of disputes between shipowners and seamen; and (9) employment contracts between shipowners and seamen. The proposed revision of the Seamen's Law is to be studied with particular reference to these points, and recisions are to be made with due regard for the actual conditions in shipping circles.

PACIFIC COMPETITION.

FREIGHT CONFERENCES.

According to the *Asahi*, there is a good chance of the Westward Pacific Freight Conference, which was previously reported as being moribund, reviving. This Conference is now very feebly founded and has but few participants. To the northern Conference in Seattle, which forms part of that Conference, the C.P.O.S., Frank Waterhouse and Co., Admiral line, N.Y.K., and O.S.K. belong. The southern Conference, whose headquarters are situated in San Francisco has only the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., China Pacific Company, and T.K.K. These companies, though they are in touch, are competing in regard to freight rates, and the southern Conference is almost non-existent. The seceders from the Conference profess that they are in no position to be constrained by the Conference through the marine depression, but the *Asahi* declares authoritatively that they were indignant at the attempt of British companies, with the Blue Funnel as their leader, and the American Shipping Board, to make a monopoly of the resolution rights of the Conference by allowing many of their nationals to partake in the Conference. Having become cognisant of the fact that not only is it unprofitable for the remaining companies to carry on competition, but that to do so will bring unexpected profits to the non-participants, and that at such a juncture as this it is necessary, in order to re-establish the situation, to invite the former participants and try to maintain freight rates rather than merely to maintain the solidarity of the participants, the American Shipping Board is consulting with the allied companies over a proposal that each member puts up a guarantee fund of $10,000, under the penalty of the regulations thereof being observed, while advising the Blue Funnel and other former participants. If the Blue Funnel line joins the Conference it has hopes of becoming effective. The Japanese seceders from the Conference are the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha. To the *Asahi's* rather vague remarks it may be added that the chief trouble on the North Pacific has been that, while a fixed scale of freights was agreed upon, certain lines, when cargo has been scarce, have seen the whole of it, for no discoverable reason, go to their rivals. As soon as trade is slack, they say, the secret rebate comes into vogue. Of course, they can prove nothing, but they lose interest in Conferences,—to the benefit of shippers says the *Japan Chronicle*.

SPORT.

INTERPORT POLO.

SHANGHAI TEAM'S PRACTICE.

The Shanghai Interport Polo team which is due to play here for the Keswick Cup this month, played an interesting practice match last week against a strong combination representing the rest of Shanghai. Commenting on the game, the *N.C.D. News* says:—

McMichael and Robinson, both being selected to go to Hongkong, were able to put in some useful combination work which will form a very good basis from which to plan their practices next week. Col. R. Marr Johnson will again enter the arena, this time as coach to the Interport team, which at present consists of McMichael, Robinson, Boyd and Brenan.

For the remainder of the season play will take place on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only, on each of which days the prospective Hongkong team will play four chukkers against teams selected from the remainder of the playing members present. Such being the case A and B classes will now combine and play against the selected team on the days above mentioned.

Owing to the rapidly shortening evenings it is hoped that all players desirous of getting a fair share of games will endeavour to arrive on the ground as early as possible. From news to hand it is anticipated that the team representing the Crown Colony will not be as strong as that which visited Shanghai last year, but that, of course, remains to be seen; furthermore the question of transit and condition of the visiting ponies will prove a large factor in success or otherwise and the Shanghai players should be careful, when playing their test matches before going down, not to run the risk of shipping their ponies "stale." Pace and dash are great things in polo, but there should always be a bit in hand for the day, on which, when the results come to be absolutely boiled down, only goal-getting really counts on the score.

An instance of this is the play of the successful American team in the recent International match. Before the great event they were beaten and the betting went against them, but on the day, when full steam was turned on, they had a good deal in hand and so won practically hands down.

BILLIARDS.

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mr. Oxberry, proprietor of the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, announces that in order to meet the wishes of the players in the above Championship, it has been decided to hold the tournament on the League system. Secretaries of teams are requested to send in the names of their players to Mr. Oxberry, at the hotel, as soon as possible, so that an early start might be made.

MYSTERY SHIP.

VESSEL SEEN AGAIN.

NIGHT ENCOUNTER IN "PIRATE ZONE."

Yet another steamer reports an encounter at sea with the mysterious vessel carrying no lights and refusing to answer signals which has been seen off the United States North Atlantic coast.

Captain Herbert Wallace, master of the United States Shipping Board steamer "Craigrownie," 2,496 tons, reported to the authorities on arrival at Boston that 10 days ago when off the coast of New Jersey, which has come to be known as the pirate zone, a steamer of about 3,500 tons appeared on his starboard bow and completely circled his vessel.

The stranger had no navigation lights and made no reply when the "Craigrownie" attempted to call her with a Morse lamp. After steaming round Captain Wallace's vessel the mystery ship slowed down and stopped her engines. The "Craigrownie" proceeded unmolested.

Among the ships which reached New York was the Munson liner Callao, for whose safety considerable fear was entertained after all attempts to get into wireless communication with her had failed.

At the same time another vessel of the same company had reported meeting the mysterious vessel without lights in the neighbourhood where the "Callao" was known to be. It now appears that the latter's wireless apparatus was out of order for several days after her departure from Cuba. The passengers were much amused to hear that they had been pictured by anxious friends as "walking the plank."

The ship's strong room contained £1,000,000 in gold. Those who scoff at the idea of pirates in the North Atlantic ask how it was that the pirate's intelligence service came to overlook such a prize.

MANY MUTINIES.

Despatches from Washington say that the Department of Commerce has asked the Navy to supply seaplanes to patrol the pirate zone. It is added that the Department of Justice, which is investigating the mystery, still holds to the theory that the strange ship or ships which are continually reported off the New Jersey coast are being run by Bolshevist crews, who have mutinied and seized the vessel. A number of mutinies aboard American ships in the last few weeks is advanced in support of this theory.

The Department believes that the raiders are putting into American ports to replenish supplies and dispose of their booty, using forged clearance papers—a device used by liquor smugglers recently captured by the Government authorities.

RICH MAN TORTURED.

HOARD DIVULGED AND HOUSE BURNED DOWN.

Mystery surrounds the discovery near Avranches, Department of the Manche, of the bodies of M. and Mme. Gombert, rich farmers, in the wreckage of their house, which was burned down early one Sunday morning.

At first it was thought that an accident had occurred, but the post-mortem examination indicates that the couple were murdered by persons who then set fire to the house in order to conceal their crime. M. Gombert, who had a stout rope tied round his neck, had received three knife wounds and his head had been badly battered. He had recently been in possession of a large sum of money. It is thought that men must have broken into the house at night, tied the old farmer up, and then tortured him with knife cuts because he refused to disclose where he had hidden his money. M. Gombert apparently resisted until they placed a rope about his neck and hanged him to a beam in the kitchen.

At this stage it is presumed that either the farmer or his wife gave way and showed the burglars where to find the money. Then the aged couple were killed and the house set on fire.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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"Dairy Maid" ... ... 1.35 " "

CHEESE

Gouda (Full Cream) ... ... $1.25 per lb.
Australian Cheddar ... ... 1.00 " "
Picnic (own make) ... ... .50 a Jar.
Coulommier (own make)... ... .40 per pat.

FISH

Fillets ... ... $ .80 per lb.
Haddocks ... ... .70 " "
Kippers ... ... .60 " "
Red Herrings ... ... .30 " "

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FINEST VERY OLD

RED STAR

SCOTCH WHISKY

DISTILLED IN SCOTLAND AND ONLY GENUINE WHEN SIGNED

Daniel Crawford & Son Ld.
Glasgow.

THE AIR AND ITS WAYS.

ATMOSPHERE COMPARED TO A STEAM ENGINE.

Sir Napier Shaw delivered on June 9 at Cambridge the annual Rede Lecture, founded by Sir Robert Rede, Lord Chief Justice in the reign of Henry VIII. The subject of the lecture was the air and its ways.

The lecturer said that the ways of the air in bulk were quite as peculiar as those of the "heathen Chinee." The air as we know it in the laboratory is a very mobile fluid, yet in the atmosphere it manages to take on the character of an elastic solid. It does not go the way it is pushed. Pushed north it goes east, and pushed east it goes south; the condition for its going north is that it should be pushed west. If you blow a jet of air straight upward you may find that part of the effect is a vortex whirling around you. In front of its fire, the sun, the air will very likely get colder instead of warmer; losing heat by exposure to the clear sky on a cold night it may get warmer. In spite of all that is taught in the laboratory about the levitating effect of warmth, cold air floats above us with warmer air beneath. Stir air up violently and water falls out of it; and if the shaking went on long enough the air would become intolerably dry, very cold at top, very warm at bottom. Not only has the air the innate capacity for these conjuring tricks, but it never, or hardly ever, fails to use them.

Underlying all meteorological work was the desire to relate the behaviour of the air to laws of dynamics and physics. There were two lines of meteorological work, one the observation and collection of facts about the weather from all parts of the world and the other the formation of a mechanical and physical theory.

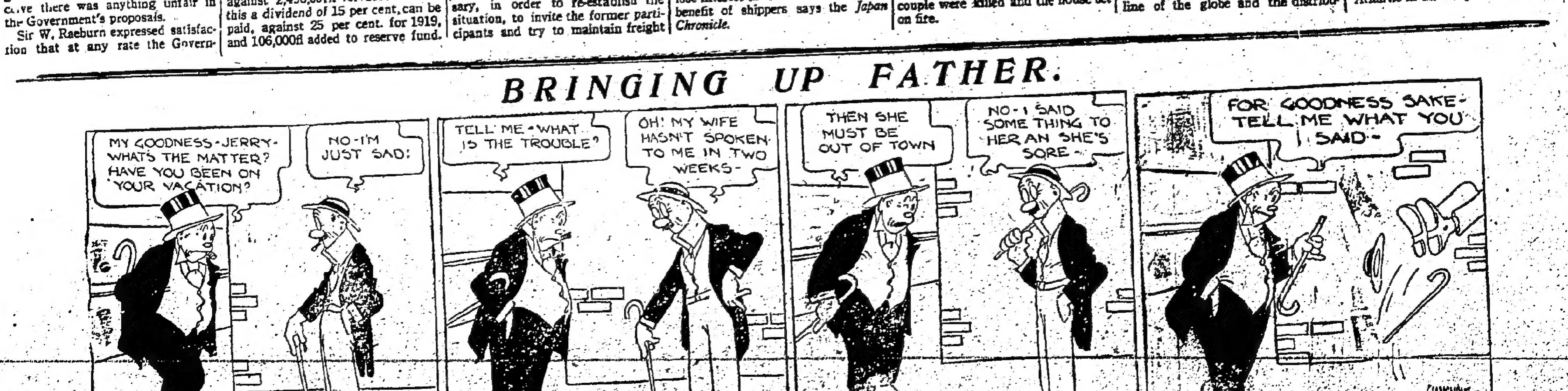
After referring to the composition of the air and the probability of the atmosphere at great heights being entirely hydrogen or entirely helium or entirely geocoronium, the lecturer exhibited maps showing the coast line of the globe and the distribution of temperature in summer and winter with the remarkable changes between the two and the striking discontinuities at the coast lines, the distribution of water in the atmosphere showing the great reservoirs of moisture from which rain comes, the normal distribution of cloud and rainfall in July noteworthy for the monsoon rains of India and the Guinea coast, the normal distribution of winds, and the corresponding distribution of pressure.

BOILER CONDENSER AND FLY-WHEEL.

The lecturer said he would regard the atmosphere as a great steamer engine. A steam engine had a boiler, a condenser, and a fly-wheel. The boiler of the atmosphere was the warm surface of earth and sea, the condenser some cold surfaces in the polar regions and the great mountains, but principally the cold regions of the upper air. The fly-wheel was made up partly of the normal winds and partly of the semi-permanent winds of cyclonic depression. The normal winds grouped themselves into two great circulations, on one hand a great circumpolar circulation in the upper air in which air travelled from west to east, and on the other hand a comparatively narrow equatorial belt of air continually passing westward. Between the two, over the great oceans, were permanent anticyclonic circulation, huge travelling bands of air, a couple of thousand miles long (W. to E.) and a thousand miles wide (N. to S.). They reminded one of the driving belts of "[illegible]" As they moved round like a cog belt they carried forward the westward moving air of the equatorial circulation on the south side and the eastward moving air of the polar circulation on the north side. They were thus the gear that kept the main fly-wheels of the atmosphere in working order.

He attributed much importance to this aspect of the fly-wheel. It was what long distance travellers in the air had chiefly to think of in the ways of the air. By taking advantage of the equatorial portion in the Fifteenth Century Columbus reached America, and similarly in the Twentieth Century by taking advantage of the circumpolar part, Alcock crossed the Atlantic in an aeroplane in 16 hours.

BRINGING UP FATHER.



NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES

CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.

Sept. 6.—C. N. Chusan.
6.—I.C.S.N. Lee-sang.
8.—D. L. Hailoong.
6.—O. S. K. Amakusa Maru.
8.—O. S. K. Soshu Maru.
9.—D. L. Haihong.
13.—D. L. Haiching.

AMOY.

Sept. 6.—D. L. Hailoong.
6.—O S.K. Amakusa M.
8.—O. S. K. Soshu Maru.
9.—D. L. Haihong.
13.—D. L. Haiching.

FOOCHOW.

Sept. 6.—D. L. Hailoong.
9.—D. L. Haihong.
13.—D. L. Haiching.

SHANGHAI.

Sept. 6.—C. N. Szechuen.
7.—I.C.S.N. Tungshing.
8.—C. N. Sunning.
10.—C. N. Yingchow.
13.—C. N. Sinkiang.
15.—C. N. Soochow.
17.—C. N. Suiyang.
18.—B. F. Eumaeus.
21.—B. F. Demodocus.
Oct. 2.—L. T. Persia.
12.—B. F. Tydeus.
21.—B. F. Rhesus.
Nov. 9.—B. F. Laomedon.

TIENTSIN.

Sept. 6.—I.C.S.N. Cheongshing.
8.—C. N. Huichow.

WEIHAIWEI AND CHEFOO.

Sept. 8.—C. N. Huichow.

TAKU AND DALNY.

Sept. 6.—I.C.S.N. Cheongshing.
18.—B. F. Eumaeus.
Oct. 12.—B. F. Tydeus.
Nov. 9.—B. F. Laomedon.

HANKOW.

Sept. 21.—B. F. Demodocus.

TSINGTAO.

Sept. 7.—I.C.S.N. Tungshing.
10.—C. N. Yingchow.
17.—C. N. Suiyang.

TAKAO.

Sept. 8.—O. S. K. Soshu Maru.

KEELUNG.

Sept. 6.—O. S. K. Amakusa Maru.
10.—T. K. K. Korea Maru.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Sept. 6.—I.C.S.N. Loksang.
14.—C. N. Kaifong.

SAIGON.

Sept. 12.—J.C.J.L. Tjilatjap.
18.—M. M. Porthos.
31.—J.C.J.L. Childar.
Oct. 1.—O. S. K. Kishu Maru.

SINGAPORE.

Sept. 6.—S. & D. West Calera.
8.—A. L. Glyment.
15.—A. L. Cadaretta.
Oct. 1.—O. S. K. Kishu Maru.
4.—C. M. Nile.
15.—C. M. China.
Nov. 23.—C. M. Nanking.

BANGKOK.

Sept. 6.—C. N. Chusan.
6.—I.C.S.N. Leesang.
Oct. 1.—O. S. K. Kishu Maru.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ETC.

MANILA.

Sept. 9.—I.C.S.N. Tuensang.
21.—B. F. Tyndareus.
Oct. 11.—A. L. Silver State.
18.—B. F. Protesilaus.
Nov. 9.—B. F. Ixion.
28.—B. F. Talthybius.
Dec. 21.—B. F. Tyndareus.
Jan. 18.—B. F. Protesilaus.

SANDAKAN.

Sept. 7.—I.C.S.N. Hinsang.

JAVA PORTS, ETC.

Sept. 6.—S. & D. West Calera.
8.—J.C.J.L. Tjitaroem.
9.—Nanyo Y.K. Borneo Maru.
12.—J.C.J.L. Tjikini.

INDIAN PORTS, ETC.

CALCUTTA.

(VIA RANGOON).

Sept. 7.—I.C.S.N. Namsang.
9.—B. I. Arratoon Apcar.
12.—N. Y. K. Nagato Maru.
17.—B. I. Tanda.
30.—B. I. Takada.

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

Sept. 6.—N. Y. K. Tamba Maru.
13.—P. & O. Dilwara.
14.—O. S. K. Peking Maru.
20.—N. Y. K. Tatsuno Maru.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Sept. 11.—N. Y. K. Tango Maru.
19.—A. O. Changsha.
22.—E. & A. Eastern.
Oct. 17.—E. & A. Arafura.
18.—N.Y.K. Nikko Maru.

JAPAN PORTS.

Sept. 6.—N. Y. K. Benten Maru.
6.—N. Y. K. Calcutta Maru.
7.—J.C.J.L. Tjisalak.
9.—B. I. Takada.
12.—P. & O. Khiva.
15.—I.C.S.N. Laisang.
16.—N.Y.K. Nikko Maru.
18.—M. M. Armand Behic.
27.—B. F. Antilochus.
28.—E. & A. Arafura.
28.—P. & O. Sardinia.
Oct. 3.—B. F. Peleus.
3.—O.S.K. Burma Maru.
5.—B. F. Hyson.
11.—P. & O. Karmala.
18.—B. F. Machaon.
27.—P. & O. Nyanza.
31.—B. F. Priam.
Nov. 2.—B. F. Mentor.
9.—P. & O. Somali.
23.—P. & O. Syria.
Dec. 7.—P. & O. Dongola.
21.—P. & O. Kashmir.

AMERICAN PORTS.

VANCOUVER.

Sept. 11.—B. F. Talthybius.
15.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Asia.
20.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Japan.
23.—S. & D. West Canon.
28.—D. L. Bessie Dollar.
Oct. 5.—B. F. Tyndareus.
14.—C.P.O.S. Empress of Russia.
28.—C.P.O.S. Monteagle.
Nov. 2.—B. F. Protesilaus.
24.—B. F. Ixion.
26.—D. L. Harold Dollar.
Dec. 14.—B. F. Talthybius.
Jan. 1.—B. F. Tyndareus.

SEATTLE.

Sept. 9.—N. Y. K. Katori Maru.
10.—W. L. West Jester.
10.—A. L. Keystone State.
20.—O. S. K. Alabama Maru.
23.—S. & D. West Canon.
Oct. 4.—O. S. K. Arabia Maru.
4. N. Y. K. Kashima Maru.
11.—A. L. Eldridge.
22.—A. L. Silver State.
23.—N. Y. K. Suwa Maru.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Sept. 8.—J.C.J.L. Simaloer.
9.—T. K. K. Tenyo Maru.
18.—C. M. Nanking.
19.—T. K. K. Korea Maru.
Oct. 2.—T. K. K. Shinyo Maru.
2.—A. L. Hawkeye State.
15.—T. K. K. Persia Maru.
22.—C. M. Nile.
Nov. 3.—C. M. China.
15.—T. K. K. Siberia Maru.

VALPARAISO.

(VIA THE CAPE.)

Sept. 19.—N. Y. K. Kanagawa Maru.
(VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBAO CALLAO, ARICA & IQUIQUE).
Sept. 6.—T. K. K. Ginyo Maru.
25.—T. K. K. Anyo Maru.

NEW YORK.

(VIA PANAMA.)

Sept. 14.—O.S.K. Amur Maru.
15.—P. L. Tuscan Prince.
15.—A. L. Schodack.
18.—N. Y. K. Dakar Maru.
26.—D. L. Bessie Dollar.
Nov. 26.—D. L. Harold Dollar.
(VIA SUEZ.)
Sept. 7.—B. F. Atreus.
8.—B. F. City of Canton.
20.—B. F. Knight Templar.
30.—D. & Co. Kendal Castle.
Oct. 6.—D. L. Grace Dollar.
13.—B. F. Eurymachus.
Nov. 13.—B. F. Peleus.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

DURBAN AND CAPETOWN.

(VIA SINGAPORE, BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS AND MAURITIUS).
Oct. 21.—O. S. K. Seattle Maru.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Oct. 15.—L. T. Persia.

MARSEILLES.

Sept. 18.—M. M. Porthos.

LONDON.

Sept 6.—B. F. Keemun.
6.—P. & O. Kashmir.
8.—O. S. K. Alaska Maru.
12.—G. L. Glenamoy.
13.—B. F. Neleus.
16.—P. & O. Khyber.
16.—N.Y.K. Kitano Maru.
24.—E. L. Sandon Hall.
24.—N. Y. K. Tottori Maru.
24.—B. F. Elpenor.
25.—G. L. Glentara.
26.—G. L. Glenariffe.
Oct. 3.—E. L. Kentucky.
4.—B. F. Glaucus.
11.—B. F. Pyrrhus.
14.—P. & O. Khiva.
25.—B. F. Titian.
27.—G. L. Glenapp.
28.—P. & O. Sardinia.
Nov. 11.—P. & O. Karmala.
25.—P. & O. Nyanza.
29.—B. F. Mentor.
Dec. 9.—P. & O. Somali.
27.—B. F. Teiresias.

LIVERPOOL.

Sept. 8.—B. F. Ascanius.
12.—B. F. Ningchow.
Oct. 2.—N. Y. K. Lisbon Maru.
5.—B. F. Theseus.
7.—B. F. Eumaeus.
20.—B. F. Telemachus.
Nov. 1.—B. F. Antilochus.

HAMBURG.

Sept. 12.—A. L. Crook.
25.—H.E.A.L. Tjisondari.
Oct. 21.—H.E.A.L. Alderamin.
Nov. 10.—H.E.A.L. Boeroe.
Dec. 10.—H.E.A.L. Tosari.
Jan. 10.—H.E.A.L. Alderbaran.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Katori Maru," on Saturday:—Mr and Mrs J. Porchilio Mr Cordina, Miss R. Klingeman, Mr and Mrs H. B Moold, Miss S. O. Holberg, Rev. Mr Paris, Miss Sharp and Mr B. E. Shienberg.

Per R.M.S. "Empress of Japan yesterday:—Mr and Mrs S. Brown, Miss M. Dick, Dr. O. Marriot, Mr and Mrs Morse, Mr I. Thayer, Mr E. F. Aucott, Miss A. H. Jeffrey, Rev. T. W. Pearce, Miss F. F Miall Mr and Mrs H. Avelar, Mr A. Mudar, Mr A. E. Parmelee, Miss M. E. Turley, Mr T. A. Bune, Mr and Mrs M. Duncan, Capt. G. Meredith, Dr. L. Shelton, Rev. and Mrs C. P. Young, Miss M. B. Hall, Mr C. D. Melbourne, Miss A. M. Pitts, Messrs M. and S. Skinner, Mr and Mrs R. Bailey, Rev. and Mrs E. W. L. Martin, Miss B M. Tonkin Mrs L Kour, Mr H Pittkau and Mr H. Lowcock.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.

ARE you subject to attacks of diarrhoea? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhoea that physicians have failed on, and it will cure you. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BANK.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK)

CAPITAL: ... ... G $4,000,000
SURPLUS & UNDIVIDED PROFITS: ... G $2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE. BRANCH.
NEW YORK. SAN FRANCISCO.

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE ORIENT.
SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES:
CANTON, HANKOW, MANILA, TIENTSIN, CHANGSHA, PEKING, SINGAPORE.

R. WEUSTHOFF,
Acting Manager.

INJUDICIOUS EATING.

A Common Failing.

Many people have themselves to blame for the fact that they are victims of indigestion, for the trouble is usually brought on either through over-eating, an unsuitable diet, or faulty mastication.

When the ailment becomes chronic victims sometimes fly to pre-digested foods, or purgatives. Though such things may bring temporary relief, they do not, and cannot, cure.

To eliminate indigestion we must get at the cause. Like all other organs of the body, the stomach calls upon the blood for nourishment, and if the blood is poor and thin, it calls in vain. Indigestion soon results. Build up the system, maintain a supply of pure rich blood, and you get to the root of the trouble.

That is why Dr. Williams' pink pills have proved successful in so many cases of indigestion and stomach trouble. They combat the poisons in the blood, purify and enrich it, and so enable it to restore the digestive organs to health and strength.

Just one example of the beneficial results of Dr. Williams' pink pills is here quoted. Mrs. Alice Norrie, of 5, St. James's Place, Greenwich, England, recently said:—

"In November, 1920, I was very run down. For a long time I had been under the care of a doctor, but not being satisfied with his treatment, I sought other medical advice, and this doctor gave me to understand I was suffering from acute indigestion and palpitation of the heart. I had twelve bottles of medicine, but none of it did me the slightest good. I was awfully depressed. I could not eat at all, and was on milk diet.

"Then, one day I read in a newspaper about Dr. Williams' pink pills. I obtained a bottle of the pills, and after taking them for a little while the pains I had been subject to were not so violent. I found I could eat food that I dare not touch before for fear of indigestion. I continued with the pills, and every day saw an improvement. Soon I was able to eat practically anything I fancied. I am now feeling fine, and enjoy life. I am convinced it is Dr. Williams' pink pills, and them alone, which have done me so much good."

You, too, can improve your digestion by beginning Dr. Williams' pink pills now. Any dealer can supply, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Szechuen Road, Shanghai, at $1.50 the bottle, $8 for six bottles, post free.

A free book "What to Eat", that gives just the information you want regarding your diet, will be sent in response to a postcard request. Write for it now.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
FOR LADIES
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the World, or post free fr. MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.
MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
FOR LADIES

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, September, 5 1921.

On London—	
Bank, Wire	2/8
" On demand, ...	2/8-⅛
" 30 days' sight, ...	...
" 4 months' sight,	2/8-½
Credits, 4 months' sight	2/9-⅞
Documentary 4 months' sight	2/10-¼
On Paris—	
On demand, ...	635
Credits, 4 months' sight, ...	695
On New York—	
On demand, ...	49½
Credits, 60 days' sight	52¼
On Bombay—	
Wire, ...	—
On demand	193½
On Calcutta—	
Wire, ...	192½
On demand	—
On Singapore—	
On demand	115½
On Manila—	
On demand, ...	105
On Shanghai—	
On demand	
30 days' sight (private paper)	
On Yokohama—	
On demand, ...	103
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael) ...	60.40
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	7.25 n.
Silver (per oz.)	38½

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong 50 cents sub. ...	par.
" 10 " " ...	¼ % pm.
" 5 " " ...	¼ % dis.
Canton coins ...	15.3 % dis.
Bar Silver in Hongkong ...	11 % pm.
Chinese Copper Cash...	} 4 % pm.
Chinese Copper Cents ...	} 4 % pm.
Rate of Native Interest ...	6 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin ...	15½ % dis.
Hongkong Sub Coin ...	par.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. " 10 "
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 "
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. " 15 "
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. " 10 "
2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 "
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 "

NIGHT CARS
8.50 p.m., 9 p.m., 9.20 p.m.,
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS
EXTRA CAR—12.00 midnight

SUNDAYS
7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 "
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon., " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. " 15 "
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 10 "
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. " 15 "
6.30 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 "
NIGHT CARS as on Week days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not all ready full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1921.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS
11 A.M.

H.S.B.C.T.T. sellingrate on London 2/8, and on Shanghai 73.

BANKS.	
Hongkong Banks	$730 b.
do. £35 paid	$435 n.
East Asia Bank	$153 b.
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Canton Insurance ...	$400 b. 405 s.
North China Insurance ...	T 153 n.
Union Insurance	$928 b
Yangtsze Insurance ...	$24½ b.
Far Easterns	T 22¼ b.
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fire Insurance ...	$123 b.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	$330 b.
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	$57 s.
H. K. Steamboats	$26 s.
Indo-Chinas (Pref.)	£38 b.
Do. (Def.)	280 b, 290 s. L.R. 285 s. H.K.R.
Shell Transports	100/- s.
Star Ferries	$29½ b. 30 s.
REFINERIES.	
China Sugars	$180 n.
Malabon Sugars	$55 n.
MINING.	
Kailan Mining Adm. ...	87/6 b.
Langkats ... ... }	
Shanghai Loans ... }	Comb. $10 s.
S'hai Explorations }	
Raubs	$1 b.
Tronoh Mines	22/6 b.
Ural Caspians	14/3 b.
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.	
H. & K. Wharfs	$90 b. 91 s. 90½ sa.
H. & W. Dock	$132½ b.
S'hai Docks	125½ b.
New Engineerings	T11½ n.
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.	
Central Estates	$143 b.
Hongkong Hotels	$215 b.
Hongkong Lands	$200 b.
Humphreys	$10½ b.
Kowloon Lands	$40 b.
Land Reclamations	$133½ b.
West Points...	$57 b.
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewo Cotton Mills Ld ...	T 24 b.
Kung Yiks	—
Laou Kung Mows	—
Orientals	T18 b.
Shanghai Cotton	T 147½ b.
Yangtszepoos	—
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Cements	$17 n.
China-Borneos	—
China Lights	Old $11½ b. New $15 b.
China Providents	$12 s.
Dairy Farms, ...	$25½ b. 25¾ s.
H. K. Electrics ...	$23½ b. 24 s.
Macao Do.	$22½ b.
Hongkong Ropes	$26 b.
Hongkong Tramways	$13 b.
Peak Tramways (Old)	$9 s.
Do. ...... (New)	$1 n.
Steam Laundries	$8.65 b.
H.K. Steel Foundry	$10½ b.
Water-boats	$15 b.
Watsons	$8½ b.
Wm. Powells	$18½ b.
Wiseman's ...	$32 n. ex. rights c. d.
do. New Issue ...	$25 n

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:—
Sterling ....£ 2,500,000
Silver......$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ......} $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.,—Chairman.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. | E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
A. G. Lang, Esq. | H. P. White, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager Hongkong—A. H. BARLOW, Esq.
Manager Shanghai—G. H. STITT, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:—LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, February 26, 1921.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 14, 1916.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Authorized Capital	F. 100,000,000	£8,333,333
Paid-up Capital ..	F. 80,000,000	£6,666,666
Reserve Fund....	F. 17,353,284	£1,446,107
Special Reserve ..	F. 25,160,000	£2,096,666

HEAD OFFICE:—Amsterdam.
Branches at
The Hague, Rotterdam.
HEAD AGENCY:—Batavia.

BRANCHES:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Singapore
Bandoeng	Medan	Soerabaia
Bombay	Padang	Soerakarta
Calcutta	Palembang	(Solo)
Cheribon	Pakalongan	Tebing Tinggi
Djember	Penang	(Deli)
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tegal
Kobe	Rangoon	Teluk Betong
Kota-Radja	Samarang	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Shanghai	Weltevreden

Correspondents at Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

W. H. GROSKAMP,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 25, 1920.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road, Central.
Hankow Branch: Russian Concession.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING.
SERVICE PROMPT.

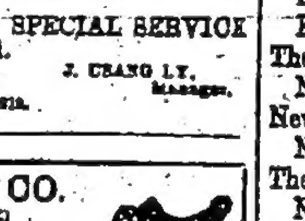
Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 2%, 4%, 6%, respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcomed.

J. CHANG LY,
Manager.

Hongkong, July 4, 1921.

TAIYO & CO.
(JAPANESE)
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER.
No. 14, Wyndham St.



AGENTS.

LONDON:—WILLIAM SLATER, 42 *Great Russell Street*, W.C. W. ALGAR, 11 & 12 *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street*, E.C., T. B. BROWNE & Co., Ltd., 163 *Queen's Road, Victoria St.*, CLARKE, SON & PLATT, 85 *Gracechurch St* E.C., G. STREET & Co., Ltd., 30 *Cornhill*, GORDON & GOTCH, 15 *St. Bride St.*, E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 150 *Fleet Street*, C. MITCHELL & Co., *Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct*, E.C., D. J. KEYMER & Co., 3 *Whitefriars St.*, E.C., MATHER & CROWTHER, Ltd., 10, 11, 12, *New Bridge St.*, E.C.

SCOTLAND:—FRED. L. SIMONY, 8 *North St. David Street, Edinburgh.*

PARIS AND EUROPE, MAYENCE FRERES & Co., 18, *Rue de la Grange, Bateli, Paris.*

NEW YORK:—T. B. BROWNE, Ltd *Æolian Hall, West 42nd Street, New York City.*

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, *San Francisco.*

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, *Melbourne and Sydney.*

FOOCHOW:—BROCKETT & Co.

CEYLON:—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE APOTHECARIES Co., *Colombo.*

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—KELLY & WALSH, LTD., *Singapore.*

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS:—A. S. WATSON & Co., *Manila.*

SHANGHAI:—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH LTD.

JAPAN:—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD. *Kobe and Yokohama.*

CANTON:—A. S. WATSON & Co. LTD.

THE CHINA MAIL,
5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—
No. 2, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Established 1919.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL........$10,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL.................$5,000,000.00

DIRECTORS:—
Mr. Fong Wai Ting, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son, | Mr. Kan Yung Po
Mr. Li Koon Chun, | Mr. Mok Ching Kwong
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, | Mr. Wong Yun Tong,
Mr. P. K. Kwok, | Mr. Chan Lung Shek,
Mr. Ng Chang Lok, | Mr. Kan Chiu Nam.

Chief Manager, Mr. Kan Tong Po.
Asst. Manager, Mr. Li Tse Fong.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES:—

LONDON	NEW YORK
PARIS	SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI	YOKOHAMA
KOBE	SAIGON
NAGASAKI	PENANG
SINGAPORE	HANKOW
TIENTSIN	BATAVIA
MANILA	SOURABAYA
SAMARANG	BOMBAY
CALCUTTA	

London Bankers—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on Savings Account Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

KAN TONG PO.
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 1st, 1921.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899

Capital Subscribed......Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ......" 45,000,000
Reserve Funds ...." 9,680,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Bangkok, Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. KONDOH,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
3, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, September 1, 1920.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

中國銀行

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917).

Authorised Capital....$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 12,279,800.00
Reserve Funds..........8,607,678.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 20/21 Connaught Road, Central, Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in Japan, New York, San Francisco, Singapore and Manila.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates.

For 3 months—3% per annum
For 6 months—4% per annum
For 12 months—5% per annum

TSUYEE PEI,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 7, 1920.

NOTICE.

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING
AND
BOOK BINDING
DONE AT
THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS A SPECIALTY.

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars
Programmes, Menus, etc etc
Artistically Arranged and
Carefully Printed

Clean Proofs and prompt delivery guaranteed

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,000,000
RESERVE FUND £3,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1921.

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE:
St. George's Building, Hongkong.

Chairman of board of directors
Mr. Wong Shin Ham.
Chief Manager......Mr. L. S. Holum
Asst. Manager ......Mr. K. T. Wong
Hongkong Manager Mr. I. P. ALLEN

Foreign exchange and general banking business transacted.

Current, Savings, and Fixed deposits bear interests at rates of 2%, 4% 6% per annum respectively.

L. S. HOLUM
Chief Manager

Hongkong, October 2, 1920.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

(FRENCH BANK.)

HEAD OFFICE:
15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Frs. 72,000,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL ... Frs. 68,400,000 00
RESERVE FUNDS ... ... Frs. 68,567,302.54

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtse	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Pondicherry	

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial, Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co. French American Banking Corporation, Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

V. MARSOT,
Acting Manager

Hongkong, Nov. 1, 1920.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD

HEAD OFFICE:
Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department

K. C. LAU,
Chief Manager

Hongkong, Aug. 17, 1920.

BANK OF CANTON LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

2% per annum on the daily credit balances of over $100.00.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.
For 6 Months 4% per annum.
For 12 Months 5% per annum.
On demand 2% per annum.

LOOK POONG SHAN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 24, 1921.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL (fully paid up) ... Yen 100,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... ... Yen 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:

BATAVIA	NEWCHWANG
BOMBAY	NEW YORK
BUENOS AYRES	OSAKA
CALCUTTA	PEKING
CHANGCHUN	RANGOON
DAIREN (DALNY)	RIO DE JANEIRO
FENGTIEN (MUKDEN)	SAIGON
HAMBURG	SAN FRANCISCO
HANKOW	SEATTLE
HARBIN	SHANGHAI
HONOLULU	SHIMONOSEKI
KAI YUEN	SINGAPORE
KOBE	SOURABAYA
LONDON	SYDNEY
LOS ANGELES	TIENTSIN
LYONS	TOKYO
MANILA	TSINGTAU
NAGASAKI	TSINGTAU
NAGOYA	VLADIVOSTOCK

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

T. NISHIYAMA,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 14, 1921

A R R O W

S H I R T S

B·S·A

CONSISTENT SUCCESSES.

1919. A. C. U. Six days Reliability Trial. B. S. A. won the chief award, the Team Prize and three Gold Medals.

1920. Scottish Six days Reliability Trial. B. S. A. won the chief award, the Team Prize and four Gold Medals.

1921. Paris-Pyrenees-Paris 1250 Miles Reliability Trial. B. S. A. won the chief award, the Team Prize, two gold medals, Pyrenees Cup, Lot and Garonne M. C. C. Cup and Bordeaux M. C. C. Cup for best Side-car performance in Pyrenees.

1921. Scottish Six days Reliability Trial. Telegram received stating that B. S. A. won five Gold Medals and tied for Team Prize.

The machines used in all these Trials were stock models, the same as you can buy. Can there be better proof of B. S. A. CONSISTENT Reliability?

Full information and catalogues given freely on request.

B. S. A. CYCLES LTD., BIRMINGHAM.

SOLE AGENTS:

WALTER FORD & CO.

8, Queen's Road Central.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

DESPERATE MOPELA FIGHT.

LABOUR PARALYSIS MAKES HARVESTING IMPOSSIBLE.

TROUBLE STILL BREWING IN MADRAS.

CALICUT, September 4.

The fight at Tirurangadi which resulted in the capture of the rebel leader Alimudliar and 42 other Moplahs lasted several hours, the rebels resisting deperately to the end. About 40 Moplahs were killed. Two British soldiers were killed and four wounded. The rebels used a kind of rocket carrying a sharp spike. A quantity of explosives and weapons were captured.

As a result of the rebellion the harvesting of the first crop is almost out of the question and in many parts fears are entertained with regard to the second crop owing to the wholesale paralysis of labour.

TREASURIES THREATENED.

MADRAS, September 4.

Trouble is still brewing at Mannaraghat and hundreds of refugees are fleeing to Palaghat. Reports of robbery and plundering are arriving from Ponnani. The local police have telegraphed saying that the treasuries at Ponnani and Chawgat are threatened and requesting urgent military aid. It is reported that an ultimatum has been sent the rebels demanding their surrender within 48 hours.

THE MALABAR REBELLION.

TROOPS DISPERSE IT.

BOMBAY, September 5.

The situation in Malabar is easing. The rebels are fleeing from the troops and taking to the jungle. Ali Musaliar and a number of other Moplahs have been safely jailed.

TROUBLE IN GERMANY.

POLICE AND DEMONSTRATORS FIGHT AT COBURG.

BERLIN, September 5.

Sanguinary collisions between police and demonstrators are reported from Coburg, Bavaria. A number were wounded by hand grenades and gunfire.

AVIATION GRAND PRIX.

FRENCHMAN WINS WITH SPEED AVERAGING 144 MILES AN HOUR.

BRESCIA, September 5.

A Frenchman named Sadi Lecointe won the Aviation Grand Prix of 300 kilometres in 73 minutes 9 1/5 seconds, averaging 144 miles an hour. An Italian named Brakpapa was second, in 89 minutes.

BETTER BEER.

TESTS WITH 4,000 TYPES OF SEEDLINGS.

Experiments are being carried out by the Institute of Brewing with a view to producing beer of better quality.

New varieties of hops are being sought and more than 4,000 seedlings are being cultivated and tested for the qualities most desirable—disease-resisting power and a higher content of the resinous substances to which beer owes its bitter and pleasant flavour.

Some of the experiments on the effect of fertilisers on the brewing value of the hops will not be completed for several years. In the meantime important tests will probably be begun at the next hop-picking season with four experimental kilns which have been designed to find the ideal conditions for drying hops.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE
(Direct)

"CALCHAS"	5th Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"KEEMUN"	6th Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"NELEUS"	13th Sept.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
"ELPENOR"	27th Sept.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"GLAUCUS"	4th Oct.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp

LIVERPOOL SERVICE
(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"NINGCHOW"	11th Sept.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"THESEUS"	5th Oct.	Havre & Liverpool
"EUMAEUS"	7th Oct.	Genoa, Marseilles & Liverpool
"TELEMACHUS"	20th Oct.	Rotterdam & Liverpool

PACIFIC SERVICE
(via Kobe and Yokohama)

"TALTHYBIUS"	14th Sept.	Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
"TYNDAREUS"	5th Oct.	
"PROTESILAUS"	2nd Nov.	

NEW YORK SERVICE
(via Suez or Panama)

"ATREUS"	7th Sept.	via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

"ASCANIUS"	10th Sept.	for Singapore & Liverpool
"PYRRHUS"	11th Oct.	for Singapore & London

For Freight and Passage Rates and all Information Apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is interrupted.

Parcel Post Service to Poseh and places beyond Nanning is temporarily suspended.

It is forbidden to send by post Opium, Morphine, Cocaine and other Narcotics except in insured parcels accompanied by a permit to export signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports.

The following regulations which have been made between the Post Offices of the United Kingdom and this Colony for the disposal of Undeliverable Parcels and which will be enforced on the 1st September 1921; are published for general information:—

The Sender of a parcel may request at the time of posting that, if a parcel cannot be delivered as addressed it may be either (a) treated as abandoned, or (b) tendered for delivery at a second address in the country of destination. No either alternative is admissible. If the sender avails himself of this facility his request must be written on the parcel and must be in the following forms:—

If this parcel is undeliverable to the addressee, it should be.
(a) considered as abandoned
(b) tendered for delivery to .....

(The alternative not required should be struck out).

In the absence of a definite request for abandonment a parcel which is undeliverable at the original address, or at the alternative address (if one is furnished) will at the expiration of 15 days from date of its receipt in the United Kingdom or 21 days in this Colony (except in the case of a "Poste Restante" parcel) be returned to the sender without previous notification and at his expense.

A parcel received in the Colony addressed to care of "Post Office" or "Poste Restante" will be retained for a period of 3 months before being treated as undeliverable or abandoned. Such a parcel will be liable to demurrage charge as laid down in para 175 of the Hongkong Postal Guide.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 6 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.	
Straits	Calcutta Maru
LONDON (Parcels only 20th July)	Eurymachus
Japan	Tambo Maru
Shanghai	Sunning
Shanghai	Yingchow
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.	
Calcutta and Straits	Benten Maru
Straits	Takada
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.	
EUROPE via Suez (Letters and Newspapers, London 4th Aug.)	Kwaisang

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	TIMES
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.		
Samshui and Wuchow	Taiming	4.30 p.m.
Port Bayard	Kam Ying Fat	5 p.m.
*Hoihow and Pakhoi	Saichow	5 p.m.
Takao	Yado Maru	5 p.m.
Swatow, *Shanghai and *North China	Hopsang	5 p.m.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.		
*Swatow, and Bangkok	Chusan	9 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m. The Parcel Mail will be closed on Monday, 5th, Sept. at 5 p.m.	Kashmir	
Tientsin	Chongshing	10 a.m.
Haiphong	Haimun	10 a.m.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & *Tientsin	Chipshing	10 a.m.
Japan via Moji, *Honolulu & *SAN FRANCISCO	Giuyo Maru	10 a.m.
Shanghai and North China	Szechuen	2 p.m.
*Straits and *Bangkok	Lake Fielding	2 p.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, *Egypt India via Dhanushkodi, & *EUROPE via SUEZ. Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.	Keemun	
Hoihow and Haiphong	Loksang	5 p.m.
Shanghai and North China	Alderamin	5 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.		
*Swatow and *Bangkok	Loesang	11 a.m.
*Swatow, *Amoy and Keelung	Amakusa Maru	11 a.m.
Mauritius	Lorestan	11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China	Tungshing	11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hailoong	1 p.m.
Straits, *Bangkok, Calcutta, and ADEN	Namsang	2 p.m.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8.		
Amoy, *Shanghai and *North China	Sunning	8 a.m.
*Swatow, Amoy, and Takao	Soabu Maru	9 a.m.
Sandakan	Hinsang	10 a.m.
Canada, U.S.A. Central and South America and *EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	Simaloer	
Amoy, *Shanghai, *North China and *Japan	Takada	5 p.m.
*Japan	Tjisalak	5 p.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only

WEATHER REPORT.

Sept. 5d. 11h. 35m.—Pressure remains low over S. W. China. It has decreased slightly from Japan to Formosa and Luzon. It has increased slightly in the neighbourhood of Hongkong.

The depression in the Eastern Sea is developing.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 2·67 inch. Total since January 1st, 94·67 inches, against an average of 87.35 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on September 6th.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock. S.E. or variable winds, moderate; overcast, rainy.

2.—Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1921.—a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	8 a.	30.01	67	—	SE	4	b
Yamuro	8 a.	30.16	—	—	E	2	—
Hakodate	"	30.02	—	—	E	3	—
Tokio	"	29.91	—	—	NNW	2	—
Kochi	"	29.89	—	—	NW	1	—
Nagasaki	"	29.82	—	—	NW	1	—
Kagoshima	"	29.82	—	—	NW	1	—
Oshima	"	29.80	—	—	SE	2	—
Yaku	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	"	29.76	—	—	NW	2	—
South Island	"	29.92	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	29.91	70	90	S	1	b
Hankow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	29.91	68	93	ENE	1	bf
Jutzlaff	"	29.89	73	86	NE	2	b
Sharp Pk	7 a.	29.82	77	88	—	0	b
Amoy	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swatow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihoku	"	29.81	73	91	E	2	o
Taichu	"	29.79	72	—	—	0	o
Tainan	"	29.78	73	—	E	2	r
Koshun	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pescadores	"	29.78	75	—	NE	4	o
Canton	"	29.70	74	93	E	2	cr
Hongkong	"	29.68	78	82	E	1	or
Gap Rock	"	29.66	—	—	ESE	4	o
Macao	"	29.65	75	93	SE	4	r
Wuchow	8 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phullien	7 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tourane	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. St. James	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aparri	6 a.	29.75	73	93	S	1	o
Dagupan	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	"	29.78	75	86	E	1	b
Lerwpi	"	29.78	77	94	—	0	o
Tacloban	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iloilo	"	29.79	75	86	—	0	o
Surigao	"	29.78	75	96	—	0	o
Steam	4.20	29.78	—	—	NE	1	o
Yap	4.47	29.76	—	—	ENE	4	o
Labuan	6 a.	29.81	80	91	SW	4	o

C. W JEFFRIES, *Director.*

Hongkong Observatory, Sept. 5, 1921.

1. BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.
5. FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.
6. STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast p passing showers, q squall, r rain, s snow t thunder v visibility w dew, wet.
7. RAIN in inches tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 7 p.m.	On date at 8 a.m.	On date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.65	29.68	29.70
Temperature	83	78	78
Humidity	79	92	90
Direction of Wind	SSE	E	E
Force	3	1	3
Weather	o	or	or
Rain	0.71	0.00	2.85

Highest open air Temperature on the 4th—83
Lowest open air Temperature on the 5th—76

T. F. CLARKE, *Director.*

Hongkong, Observatory Sept. 5, 1921.

HONGKONG TIME SIGNALS.

The Time Ball on Kowloon Signal Hill is dropped daily at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays when it is dropped at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and on Sundays and Holidays when it is dropped at 10 a.m.

The Ball is hoisted half mast at the 55th minute and full mast at the 57th minute. Should the ball fail to drop at the correct time it will be lowered at 5 minutes past the hour and the ordinary routine repeated at the following hour, if possible.

Should the Time Ball be out of order the above routine will be carried out with the flag "Z" on the Storm Signal mast.

Time Signals are also given at night by means of three white lamps mounted vertically on the Observatory wireless mast. From 8.56 to 9.00 p.m. the lamps are extinguished momentarily at the even seconds, except at the 2nd, 28th, 60th, 52nd, and 54th of each minute.

The hours refer to Hongkong Standard Time (8 hours East of Greenwich)

ENTERTAINMENTS.

THE CORONET
PICTURE HOUSE DE LUXE
TO-DAY, at 2.30, 5.15 & 9.15
LAST PERFORMANCES OF
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
— IN —
"MR. FIXIT"
TO-MORROW and WEDNESDAY.
NORMA TALMADGE
— IN —
"SHE LOVES & LIES"

TEL. K484. KOWLOON THEATRE TEL. K484.
TO-DAY, at 5.45 & 9.15
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
Final Episodes.

WORLD THEATRE
PHONE. 1337 PHONE. 1337
Hongkong's Most Modern Picture Palace
Under Entire British Management.
FRIDAY, 2nd to MONDAY, 5th September.
9.15 p.m.
ZANE GREY'S
MOST POWERFUL PICTURE
"DESERT GOLD"
in 7 parts.
STARRING
E. K. LINCOLN.
A DASHING DOUBLE ROMANCE OF THE GREAT OUTDOORS.
THE WEARY WINDING TRAIL THAT LED BRAVE HEARTS TO LOVELAND.
THE STORY OF A RANGER WHO RODE INTO HELL FOR THE LOVE OF A GIRL.
TO-DAY'S MATINEE:
5.15 p.m. Eddie Polo in "VANISHING DAGGER"
5 & 6 Episodes.
7.15 p.m. "VANISHING TRAILS"
6 & 7 Episodes.
Booking at Messrs. MEHTA & CO (Phone 951).
Hongkong Hotel Buildings.

TEL. 2511. HONGKONG THEATRE. TEL. 2511.
TO-NIGHT, at 5.15 & 9.15
PRISCILLA DEAN
— IN —
"THE SILK LINED BURGLAR"
IN 6 PARTS.
"THE JUNGLE GENTLEMAN"

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

Cargo from the s.s. "Tenyo Maru" not cleared by September 7, will be subject to rent. Damaged cargo will be examined on September 8 at 10 a.m. Agents, Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Cargo from the s.s. "Giuyo Maru" not cleared by September 7, will be subject to rent. Damaged cargo will be examined on September 8 at 10 a.m. Agents, Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Cargo from the s.s. "Kamo Maru" not cleared by September 7 will be subject to rent. Damaged cargo will be examined on Tuesday and Friday. Agents, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Cargo from the s.s. "Sandon Hall" not cleared by September 7 will be subject to rent. Damaged cargo will be examined on Tuesday and Friday. Agents, Bank Line Ltd.

Cargo from the s.s. "West Jena" not cleared by September 8 will be subject to rent. Damaged cargo will be examined on September 6. Agents, Struthers and Dixon, Inc.

The P. & O. s.s. "Karmala" left London on Sept. 2 and is due at Hongkong on Oct 10.

Printed and Published for THE CONCERN by THOMAS OLIVER WILKIN No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BRUNNER, MOND & CO. (CHINA), LIMITED.
Alkali Manufacturers.
Tel. 1630. 7, Queen's Rd. Central.

CHINA AGENCY & TRADING CO. OF HONGKONG.
Iron, Steel & Piece Goods.
Tel. 2143. 10, Queen's Rd. Central.

CHINA OVERSEAS TRADING CO. (1918), LTD.
Importers and Exporters.
Tel. 1104. 16, Queen's Rd. Central.

EDWARD MOW FUNG.
Import & Export Merchant.
Tel. 1676. 60, Des Vœux Rd. C.

LAZARUS, M.
Opticians.
Tel. 2203. 12, Queen's Rd. Central.

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle to-day, apply it with a vigorous massage to the affected parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.